Illustrated Midland News.

SWAIN S.C.

No. 42.—Vol. II. [Registered at the General Post Office for Transmission Abroad.] SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1870. Threepence, By Post Fourpence.

COUNTRY LADIES AND LONDON FASHIONS.—The many advertisements of the day, addressed frequently to the inexperienced, whilst they appear to offer facilities, only perplex ladies residing at a distance from the metropolis; nay, all London themselves.

To assist suburban and remote customers, Messrs. JAY transmit patterns by post, or otherwise, and ladies may rest assured that the specimens and the goods will literally agree; and that in dealing with the old-established firm of Messrs. JAY they will buy at as cheap a cost as in any shop in London.

JAYS.

MOURNING MOURNING MOURNING MOURNING MOURNING MOURNING MOURNING MOURNING

247, 249, 251 JAYS REGENT STREET

MOURNING.—Messrs. JAY have always at command experienced dressmakers and milliners who act as travellers, so that, in the event of immediate mourning being required, or any other sudden emergency for dress, one can be despatched to any part of the kingdom on receipt of letter or telegram, without any expense whatever to the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the warehouse in Regent Street.

JAY'S,
THE
LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, REGENT STREET. [877

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA,

The only guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa.
Better and Cheaper than any other Cocoa,
Cocoa Extract, or any Chocolate.

The "British Medical Journal," March 27, 1869, says:—"Van Houten's Extract is admirable. In flavour it is perfect; and it is so pure, well prepared, and rich in alkaloid," &c., &c.

Sold in round Tins of 1 lb., ½ lb., and ¼ lb., at 3s. 6d., 2s., and 1s.

Sample Tins, sufficient for a family, *free of charge*, through your Grocer or Chemist.

Sole Consignee, H. ESCHWEGE,
6 *and* 7, *COLEMAN STREET, LONDON.*
[836

SUMMER DRESSING GOWNS, 21s.
In Fine Twilled Flannel or Llama.
One Guinea.
Brilliant in Hue.
Fast in Colour.
Perfect in Design.
Durable in Wear.
Patterns and Illustrations post free of
Mrs. T. G. YOUNG, 128, *Oxford Street, London, W.*

BREAKFAST DRESSES and COSTUMES
From 10s. 9d., Ready-made, in
Satins Parisiens, Batistes Françaises.
White Piques, French Cambrics.
Paris Hollands. Half Mourning.
Patterns and Illustrations post free of
Mrs. T. G. YOUNG, 128, *Oxford Street, London, W.*

BARGAINS in UNDERCLOTHING.

ONE GUINEA
For Half-a-dozen good Long-cloth Chemises prettily trimmed with work. Sample, free by post, 4s.

ONE GUINEA
For Four good Long-cloth Night Dresses, prettily trimmed with work. Sample, 6s. Too heavy for postage.

ONE GUINEA
For Half-a-dozen good Long-cloth Drawers or Knickerbockers, prettily trimmed with work. Same free by post, 4s.

Catalogue of Underclothing
Post free on application to
Mrs. T. G YOUNG, 128, *Oxford Steeet, London, W.*
[861

AUSTRALIAN MEATS.—TO GROCERS, &c.—PRESERVED MEATS in TINS, Cooked and Raw, SPICED BEEF, Smoked Hams, Tongues, EXTRACT OF MEAT, &c. Price Lists Free. E. and A. WACKETT & CO., 124, 152, and 154, Goswell Road, London. Wholesale Agents for D. Tallerman's Meat Agency. [843

MORTGAGES.—Messrs. JAMES & Co., Mortgage Brokers, beg leave to call the attention of those who may be desirous of EFFECTING MORTGAGES on Landed Estates, House Property, Life Interests, Reversions, Rates of Towns, &c., to the facilities afforded by their extensive and old-established connections for the prompt arrangement of the same at the lowest current rates. St. Clement's House, Clement's Lane, London, E.C. N.B.—Messrs. J. & Co. are prepared to make liberal Agency Arrangements with Solicitors, Land Agents, and others, who are able to introduce business. [837

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ON HIRE. OPTION OF PURCHASE. CATALOGUES POST FREE.

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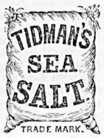
21, Bold Street, Liverpool.
105, Market St., Manchester.
58, Northumberland Street, Newcastle.
108, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
65, Buchanan St., Glasgow.
49, Reform Street, Dundee.
69, Grafton Street, Dublin.
7, Donegal Square, Belfast.
46, George Street, Aberdeen.
1, Commercial Street, Leeds.
19, High Street, Bristol.
4, Orford Hill, Norwich.

TIDMAN'S SEA SALT.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS,

In Bags and Boxes, containing 7 lb., 14 lb., and 28 lb.; also in Bags, containing 56 lb., and 1 cwt.



"Tidman's Sea Salt.—Visitors to the seaside cannot fail to have noticed that the inhabitants who keep horses within the vicinity make a daily practice of walking the animals knee deep in the water, in order to strengthen the tendons of their fore and hind legs. If applied regularly, there is no better preventive or remedy for strains, and as Dr. Hassall, W. G. Scott, Esq., with other experienced analysts, have certified that 'Tidman's Sea Salt' is actually extracted from the sea, we have much pleasure in recommending its use as a preventive of sprains and 'grogginess' in the legs of horses used for every purpose."—*Sporting Life*, September 21st, 1864.

Proprietors—TIDMAN AND SON, CHEMISTS,
10, *WORMWOOD STREET, LONDON, E.C.*

CAUTION.—See that every package bears our Trade Mark, without which none is genuine.
[887

LAMPLOUGH'S TRADE MARK H L L

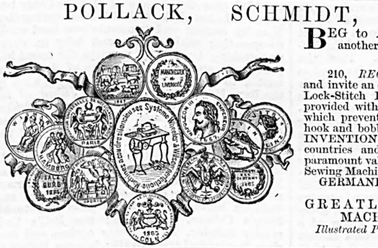
LAMPLOUGH'S

PYRETIC SALINE

Is noted for making most invigorating, vitalizing, and refreshing draught, that gives instant relief in Headache, Sea or Bilious Sickness; it quickly cures the worst form of Eruptive or Skin Complaints, and the various diseases arising from Constipation, the Liver, or Blood Impurities, Innoculation, the results of breathing air infected with Fevers, Measles, or Small Pox, *are Cured and Prevented by its Use.* Sold by all Chemists and the Maker. In Patent Glass Stoppered Bottles, at 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 11s. & 21s. each. NOTICE MY TRADE MARK, AND BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

H. LAMPLOUGH, 113, *HOLBORN HILL, LONDON, E.C.* [873

POLLACK, SCHMIDT, AND CO.,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Machines à coudre silencieuses Système Wheeler & Wilson perfectionné
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BEG to Announce that they have Opened another Depôt of their celebrated "LA SILENCIEUSE," 210, *REGENT STREET, LONDON, W.*, and invite an early inspection of this sole really silent Lock-Stitch Family Sewing Machine in the market provided with a new HOOK and NEEDLEGUARD, which prevents breakage of thread and needle, and hook and bobbing from being scratched. THIS NEW INVENTION, which is patented in all European countries and the United States of America, is of paramount value, and renders it superior to all other Sewing Machines on the Rotating Hook principle.

GERMANIA PATENT LOCK-STITCH HAND SEWING MACHINE.

GREATLY IMPROVED SHUTTLE MACHINES FOR WORKSHOPS.

Illustrated Price Lists Post Free. Instructions Gratis.
AGENTS WANTED. [838

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JAQUES'S PRIZE MEDAL CROQUET, with all the Latest Improvements, from 15s. per Set. Sold at all the leading Fancy Repositories—Wholesale JAQUES & SON, 102, Hatton Garden, London. Caution.—To guard against inferior imitations, observe the name "Jaques & Son" on each Box. [859

INDIGESTION.—The Medical Profession adopt MORSON'S Preparation of PEPSINE as the true remedy.—Sold in bottles and boxes from 2s., by all Pharmaceutical Chemists and the Manufacturers, Thomas Morson and Son, 124, Southampton Row, Russell Square, London. [845

PERAMBULATORS, 30s., 42s. Rocking Horses, 21s., 30s. Nursery Yachts, 30s., 42s. Baby Jumpers, 10s. Croquet, 15s., 18s., 21s. Clubs and Schools supplied, &c.—Mead & Co., Old Mansion House, 73, Cheapside. [878

KELLY'S HARMONIUMS, as manufactured for Her Majesty, the Duke of Edinburgh, &c., are the finest toned and best finished and cheapest Instruments of any yet produced, whether English or Foreign. Gained the ONLY AWARD for ENGLISH MANUFACTURE at the Paris and Dublin Exhibitions. Price Lists post free. 9, 10, & 11, Charles Street, Berners Street, London. A liberal allowance to the Clergy and Institutions. [849

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES are superseding all others.—PRIZE MEDALS. London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Gold from £15 15s.; Silver from £6 6s.—68, Cornhill; 230, Regent-street; and 76, Strand. [842

NEXT OF KIN.—Just published, a Classified and Descriptive INDEX (of 20,000 names guaranteed) to Advertisements for Next of Kin, Chancery Heirs, Legatees, &c., from 1700 to 1869, post-free 32 stamps. Address, Mr. CULLMER, 17, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, London, W.C. [858

Benzodyne. COUGH BRONCHITIS, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, &c., entirely Cured by PRICE'S BENZODYNE, which possesses a mechanical power of sheathing the organs, thus putting a sudden stop to all wasting diseases.—Prepared by Mr. Price, Analytical Chemist, 2, Lower Seymour Street, London, W., and sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per bottle. Benzodyne has nothing to do with Benzolene. [841

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS, AND NEURALGIA,

THE GREAT REMEDY of the day is Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE; a few doses will cure all incipient cases. Caution.—The extraordinary medical reports on the efficacy of Chlorodyne render it of vital importance that the public should obtain the *genuine*, which is now sold under the protection of Government authorising a stamp bearing the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," without which none is genuine. See decision of Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the *Times*, July 16, 1864. Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.—Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, London, W.C. "Lord Francis Conyngham, Mount Charles, Donegal, who this time last year bought some of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne from Mr. Davenport, has found it a most wonderful medicine." [848

REGISTERED KEY CABINET, with numbered hooks, labels, and index. "Your Registered Key Cabinet I find a capital custodian. I should be quite lost now (as my keys had used to be) without it." 30 keys plain, 14s.; 30 keys superior, 24s.; 36 keys plain, 18s. 6d.; 36 keys superior, 28s.—BRADFORD and CO., 63, Fleet-street, London. [857

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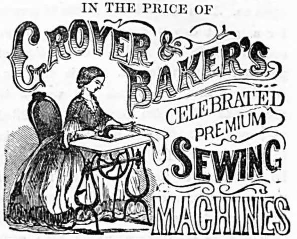

LONG ACKNOWLEDGED AS THE BEST,
They are now also the
CHEAPEST SEWING MACHINES
IN THE WORLD.

GROVER & BAKER, 150, Regent Street, London, W.,
And 59, Bold Street, Liverpool.

Every Machine Guaranteed. Instruction Gratis.
Illustrated Prospectus and Samples of
Work sent post free.

Agent: Miss M. DRAPER, Berlin Warehouse,
24, *BENNETT'S HILL, BIRMINGHAM.* [835

THE LITTLE WANZER LOCK-STITCH HAND MACHINE,
Price £4 4s.; With stand, to work by hand or foot, £5. 5s.

This is the most simple, effective, and PERFECT MACHINE MADE, and is equally efficient by hand or foot.

Illustrated price lists post free.
WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
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4, *GREAT PORTLAND STREET, REGENT CIRCUS, W.*
Mr. Joseph Harris, Agent, Oriel House, Bull Street, Birmingham. [844

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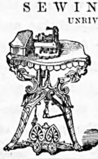
SEWING MACHINES,
UNRIVALLED FOR FAMILY USE.



LOCK-STITCH, complete, 6 gs.,
THE ALBERTA LOCK-STITCH,
Price 6½ gs.
The Excelsior Double Lock-Stitch,
Price, with Stands, from 6 gs.
Hand Machines, from 42s.
First-class Lock-Stitch, from 70s.

143, HOLBORN-BARS,
LONDON, E.C. [865

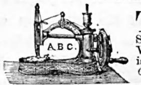
SEWING MACHINES.

ORIGINAL WEED LOCK-STITCH
IMPROVED FAMILY
SILENT SEWING MACHINE,
Obtaining Three First Prize Medals in three successive months, at three Exhibitions, 1869.

Illustrated Prospectuses and samples of Work gratis and post-free. Instruction gratis. Every Machine guaranteed.

Only London Offices and Sale Rooms:
9, NEWGATE STREET and WARWICK LANE,
LONDON, E.C. [839

SEWING MACHINES EXTRAORDINARY!



THE Best Hand and Treadle Lock-Stitch SEWING MACHINE the WORLD has yet Produced is the A. B. C., *Price, Four Guineas.* American Made on Singer's Principle. Will make a Shirt or an Overcoat, and Earn a Living for all having Sewing to do. For thorough Practical Utility, Simplicity, and Durability it is unsurpassed by any £10 Machine in the Kingdom, and not Approached by any Known Machine sold at the same price. Every Family Seamstress and Agent should send for Prospectus to *G. JENNINGS, Wholesale Importer*, 140, *High Holborn.* [863

CORNS, Bunions, Enlarged Toe Joints, &c.—DELLAR'S PLASTERS, the warranted cure for these annoyances, are sold by every chemist, 1s. 1½d. per box; post free 14 stamps.—J. PEPPER, 237, Tottenham-ct.-rd., London, W.; Churchill, New St., Birmingham; Smith, Market-place, Nottingham. [855

THE ENAMEL of the TEETH by the use of Cracroft's Areca Nut Tooth Paste becomes hard, white, and polished, as the finest Ivory.—Pots 1s. each, of all Chemists; Churchill, New-street, Birmingham; Smith, Market-place, Nottingham. [854

ORIENTAL TOOTH PASTE, established by forty years' experience as the most effectual preservative of the Teeth and Gums. Sold universally, in pots at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each. None genuine unless signed Jewsbury & Brown, Manchester. [889

GLENFIELD STARCH is the only kind used in Her Majesty's Laundry.

Those ladies who have not yet used the Glenfield Starch are respectfully solicited to give it a trial, and carefully follow out the directions printed on every package, and they will say, like the Queen's laundress, it is the finest Starch they ever used. [846

SHADOWS.

There is a flood-tide and an ebb in literary genius, and moments come now and then when the ebb looks very low. The greatest fiction writer of our age is dead, and a gloomy feeling grows over us as to the position in which we are left. The young, whose fortune in life it was to find the Charles Dickens shelf quite full of volumes ready to hand as soon as they emerged from their spelling-books, have faith. To them it does not appear that the ground out of which new imaginative literature is to be raised is getting barren. Their own age, they are assured, will not fail them. Out from the midst of their generation fresh prophets will arise, whose speech will be true music to their compeers. But for many of us that feeling is past, and a sadness settles down upon us. It is not all the gloom of sorrow for a great departed contemporary whose continued life and health was a matter of personal concern to us. It is the consciousness that the places left vacant in the ranks of genius never do get filled up; and that, though in literature as in the business of life every generation may be sufficient to itself, a great many of us will perforce feel that we have not so much to do with the stars that may rise as with those which have gone down. There are aged readers among us who, in a certain quiet but unchanging fashion, have never to this hour ceased to mourn the loss of Sir Walter Scott. To them, in the days of which we of a subsequent period have no memory, the romance-world of the Waverley novels was more real than the actual life in which they found themselves when the book was reluctantly laid aside. Those readers have never quite forgiven the young friends growing up around them who have been content to allow the heroes and heroines of "Ivanhoe," "Woodstock," and the "Heart of Midlothian" to pass off the stage. There are large-type editions of these works for the behoof of old worshippers at that shrine, and there are readers now passing down the hill of life to whom there is no intellectual joy like that of conning over again and again the favourite chapters of the scenes consecrated by association with the growth of their imagination in the dim days long gone by. We have not been wont, perhaps, to accord full sympathy to these faithful disciples of a departed novelist. They have had to do battle with an unbelieving generation for their hero. New tastes have grown up and new canons of criticism have been called into requisition to show that we are, at least, as well provided for with literature, the growth of the day, as were the people to whom the mystery of the authorship of the Waverley Novels was the chief intellectual problem of the time. But Dickens is gone, and in our grief we take hands with the few and daily decreasing readers who used to pant for the coming forth of Sir Walter's volumes from the press. We are at one with those aged friends at last. Even as the Waverley shelf is completed, so now is that of the author of Paul Dombey and Little Nellie, and though the coming quarter of a century should teem with brilliant fiction-writers, and though one should arise to be a very giant among them, as were the one that is now dead and the other one whom the people of our days have ceased to mourn, there will never be for us again the same master to draw aside the curtain and to give us a fresh peep into the old enchanted ground. The light of that world of beloved phantoms has gone out and will be re-illumined never again. We must learn to accept it as one of the mournful conditions of mortality that that which is broken is broken for ever.

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXCURSION TO HEREFORD.

The Archæological Section of the Birmingham and Midland Institute visited Hereford on Tuesday. The pleasant expedition was, in some respects, an experiment. Long journeys of this sort have not hitherto formed a part of the proceedings of the Section; but if we may judge from the success of this excursion, and the satisfaction expressed by every one who joined in it, there is not a place of interest within a radius of two or three hours' railway journey from Birmingham that will not be set down on the excursion programme to be visited sooner or later. About seventy ladies and gentlemen, including Mr. Samuel Timmins, president of the section, and Messrs. Allen E. Everitt and F. B. Osborn, the honorary secretaries, who had charge of the arrangements, assembled at New-street Station, at nine o'clock in the morning, and started by special train for Hereford.

THE JOURNEY.

It was a charming summer's day. In a very few minutes the chimneys and the dense mass of brickwork were left behind, and the party found themselves hastening through Birmingham's southern garden, the fair and fertile county of Worcester. From the moment when the train plunged into the landscape the business of the day may be said to have begun. The conventional archæologist is a dry hard student of antiquity, whose interest in external objects does not begin till he is assured that they are things of the obscure past, but the archæologist to be met with in actual life, especially in connection with excursions of this sort, is one who goes out to take note of everything he sees. Picturesque scenery, the crops, the atmosphere, natural history, are to him matters of observation and topics of discussion as interesting as old architectural foundations or flint implements of the post-pliocene period. Everything right and left of the line of railway was noted, and those to whom the country and its story were familiar enlightened those to whom the beautiful territory was an unknown land. This range of country is distinguished naturally for the remarkable richness of its crops, and artificially for its church spires. A square tower, which is the common and almost invariable indication of a church in many parts of England, is here quite a rarity. These tall and for the most part extremely gracefully stone spires have a charming effect in a district like this, in which the area under the eye is very wide, especially when the steeples are, like almost every one of those one looks upon from this line of railway, so happily placed that one is able to get more or less of sky for a background for the pinnacle. This is not a locality abounding in rushing and wide-swelling rivers, but sweet water, nevertheless, finds its way about from the hills to the valleys and plains, and forms itself here and there into pretty lakelets. If there were not a good deal of natural irrigation adown those gentle slopes the corn would not look so deep-green and heavy after the long drought, the pastures would be barren, and the promise of harvest would be much more unsatisfactory than it is. A few miles distant from New-street lands the traveller upon territory some five-hundred feet lower than the elevated level of Birmingham, reached by one of the longest declines in English railway engineering; but almost on the brow of the descent, a little sheltered from wintry winds and yet high enough for healthful breezes, we pass a charming spot in which the inhabitants of the great Midland town are interested, for it is chosen and set apart and labelled as the proposed site of the Birmingham Convalescent Hospital. Past the attractive-looking city of Worcester—favoured so much more than the town from which we have come by the broad delightful river which runs through it—past flourishing orchards and hop-grounds, and far-reaching wooded undulating landscapes, past the foot of the breezy Malvern Hills, up which white and pale neutral-tinted villas are climbing in single file and agreeable irregularity, past the mansion of Sir John Pakington, the noble castellated palatial seat of Earl Somers, and many another finely situated country residence associated with names familiar in every part of England, we arrive, after a run of a little more than two hours, at Hereford station —recently half burnt down—and catch a whiff from the Welsh hills in the heat of the day as we turn our steps towards the ancient and famous city.

HEREFORD.

Whatever may be the feeling of merchants and traders in such a city of Hereford as to its growth and increase in population, and proud as may be the denizens of Birmingham, Manchester, and Liverpool of their gigantic and important centres of business and industry, it would be a subject of real regret if all the ancient, historic towns were to become large, populous, and intensely progressive. The charm of Hereford is its quietude, and its comparative exemption from the changes that grow out of rapid increase. Even there the visitor on archæological objects intent has something to deplore. Improvement is iconoclastic and a little barbaric. Ancient Hereford is getting defaced for the sake of breadth, air, convenience, domestic comfort, show, and sanitary measures. These things must be, but it is a pity nevertheless. When the time shall come that no more such places as Hereford are to be seen in this land, then we shall lose half our chances of understanding our history. At present, in spite of decay, clearances, and renovation, a certain indescribale atmosphere of Old England lingers in the city. It is as if the scenes had not been all shifted since the drama of three or four hundred years ago was played, and the old actors seem to linger at the wings and babble of tragedies and comedies of a yet remoter date. Hereford is, and apparently always has been, an agreeable place. The faults of many another ancient city are not there. Its streets are generally wide; it is clean and wholesome; its best buildings are conspicuously placed to form compact and yet comprehensive pictures; trees thrust their branches into the street wherever the chance is given them; and while the mountain waters of the river Wye lave its feet, the beauteous landscape of the south spreads out and away on the other side of the stream, visible from many a spot of vantage, and from almost every tolerably lofty window.

THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

The Birmingham party, who proceeded at once from the station towards the Cathedral, were met near the Close by the Rev. F. T. Havergal, minor canon and sub-treasurer, who bade them welcome to Hereford and its ecclesiastical precincts, expressing at the same time his regret that the visit happened to be made on a day not favourable for entertaining the company as the right rev. Prelate and the Cathedral dignitaries desired. The Bishop of Hereford would have had great pleasure himself in showing the party many objects of interest in the palace and the Cathedral, but he was engaged at a church opening in his diocese; the Very Rev. the Dean and the Archdeacon were also unavoidably absent, and for himself (Mr. Havergal), he was very sorry to say he was compelled to attend an election at Oxford, and would not be able to spare more than an hour to chaperone the party. He would, however, leave them in good hands on his departure. The rev. gentleman then led the way into the palace grounds, by heavily-timbered doors and gateways, drawing attention in passing to a sycamore tree on the front palace lawn, the largest and finest we ever saw, a natural monument of the singular fertility of the soil watered by the curving river that runs close by. The palace, externally, is of Tudor design, but it is built over skeletons of ancient episcopal residences. So much was left inside of what was old when a new architectural character was given to the structure that, instead of going to the foundations to find traces of the old forms of building, we ascend to the interior of the gable roof, to examine broad Norman semicircular oak arches, trimmed round with the dog-tooth string peculiar to the style. The house has therefore not been pulled down since it was a Norman hall. The old arches are protected from the action of the air, and suffer no other wear and tear than that which appertains to occasional inspection by antiquarians. They may therefore be expected to remain as long as the sound and excellent mansion of which they form a part. They are not a structural part of the present house, but are built into the waste portion inside the uppermost gables. These Norman remains were visited by parties of a dozen at a time, while the rest of the company wandered over the palace lawn and garden, and down to water's edge of the Wye, which delightfully sweeps past the palace grounds —or rather through them, for the fine park on the opposite side of the river is a portion of the Bishop's domain. Coming down from the acclivities of the Welsh mountains, the stream of the Wye, which looks so calm and pleasant now, is apt at times to swell suddenly and grow very turbulent, spreading over the southern flats and washing up the lawn to the door steps of the Right Reverend gentleman's residence on the northern side. Whether disturbed or slowly smoothly flowing, the river is a beautiful sight from the Bishop's grounds, and very picturesque is the many-arched bridge close by, which in days long past was the link joining England to Wales at this point, before the Normans extended the King's territory over a wide area of the southern bank and drove the Welsh farther from the Wye.

THE BISHOP.

The Right Rev. James Atlay, D.D., the present Bishop of Hereford, whose portrait appears on page 688 of this paper, intended to have, in person, bidden welcome the Birmingham Archæological section, but, as we have explained, another engagement prevented him from meeting them at his ancient palace gate. Dr. Atlay has presided over the diocese of Hereford only two years. He has distinguished himself during that time by earnest and unostentatious hard work, co-operating with clergy and laity in every undertaking tending to promote the moral improvement and spiritual welfare of those committed to his charge. Bishop Atlay is a son of the Rev. Henry Atlay, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, rector of Bridge Casterton, Rutlandshire, by Elizabeth Rayner, daughter of the late James Hovell, Esq., of the Inner Temple, barrister. He was born at Wakerley, Northamptonshire, in 1817. He married, in 1859, Frances Turner, daughter of Major Wiliam Martin, of the Indian Army, retired. He was educated at Grantham and Oakham Schools; afterwards proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge; was Bell's University Scholar, 1837; senior optime and first class in classical tripos, 1840; became Fellow of St. John's College, 1842; ordained deacon in the same year; took priests orders, 1843; was curate of Warsop, Notts., from 1842 to 1846; then vicar of Madingly, Cambridgeshire, to 1852; Queen's preacher at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, from 1856 to 1858; became vicar of Leeds, 1859; canon of Ripon, 1861; consecrated Bishop of Hereford, 1868; and is patron of thirty-two livings. The diocese includes the greater part of Herefordshire, with parts of the counties of Salop, Worcester, Radnor, and Montgomery. Annual value, £4,200. The quietude of the Hereford See must have formed a very striking contrast to the overstrained activity of the great seat of Yorkshire trade and manufacture.

THE CATHEDRAL.

When we report that the seventy visitors from the Midland Institute spent three hours in the inspection of Hereford Cathedral, and then seemed to have given but a hasty glance at its many features and objects of interest, we shall have said enough to excuse ourselves from attempting to give anything like an adequate account of the building. The grounds round this splendid trophy of old ecclesiastical architecture are not spacious, park-like, and secluded, like those of Salisbury, but they are sufficient to set the pile out of the streets. Hereford Cathedral does not form so striking an exterior as some others. It stands on comparatively low ground, and its square tower, though massive, is far from lofty. Though there is a very great deal of Norman work in fine preservation in the Church, there is not enough to give anything like a complete Norman character to the exterior; yet there is sufficient to lend that breadth and massiveness to the design and decorations which are absent from every other style of English Gothic. There is a great deal, beyond question, to admire in the outer aspect of the Cathedral from any point of view, but the beauty of the building is the interior. There the visitor may wander for hours, till mere physical weariness reminds him of the time he has spent there without having yet seen or admired enough. There is, to many minds, an interest attaching to Norman work which does not belong to any other style of English ecclesiastical architecture. Not only was it the beginning of Gothic in this country, and the sudden introduction of a grandeur and a reach of imagination in structural effect of which the inhabitants of these islands had previously no conception, but it is really in many respects a nobler style than any which succeeded it, and in historical association there is nothing else in our churches to compare with it. Other styles may be regarded as so many successive developments in the study of architecture; but the Norman seems to represent the character, the energy, and the wonderful enterprise of a great race and a great period. History, as it was evolving itself in these islands just eight hundred years ago, may be in a manner studied inside Hereford Cathedral. It is a truly magnificent specimen of Norman architecture. The thin beadings and flutings of mouldings and highly ornate work of Henry the Seventh's day are but elegant frippery in comparison with the effects of the colossal columns in this nave, with their sweeping arches of dental and zig-zag ornament, rendering the lines of the structure grand and beautiful as far as the lines can be seen. To the honour of those in whose hands the restoration, as well as the preservation, of this interior has rested through two or three generations, the new work is nowhere a patch upon the old, and the old is sufficiently well kept that it does not suggest that the modern workmen, following up the devastation of Time, stopped short in their labours too soon. Of the many beautiful and remarkable monuments, in marble and stone, dating from a period anterior to the Conquest down to the death of the late Dean Dawes—whose fine effigy, which cost £900, has been recently finished—we have no space to report in detail. They form, in themselves, a chapter of more than local history, for there are many of them associated with important landmarks in the annals of the Kingdom. After mastering the scope and character of the true Norman in this Cathedral, there is a fine opportunity for studying the early transitions of style. The Decorated and the Perpendicular, though not altogether absent, are of less account where examples of them are met with here, but the Early English and the light lines of gradation which led to that from the Norman are beautifully marked. The Norman nave and choir are in fine contrast to the east end of the Ladye Chapel, which is a wonderfully beautiful specimen of what was done in Early English before the Norman breadth of conception in ornamentation had quite gone out of the minds of the old architects. In the crypt below the Ladye Chapel, and in many a quiet, out-of-the way corridor, the visitor finds himself surrounded by massive fragments of old Norman and Early English capitals and bits of ornament, showing how the work used to be done when the style and the period were coeval. Passing from the consideration of the Cathedral itself, with its riches of carving, brasses, ancient encaustic pavement, magnificent stained windows, and effigies as interesting almost by reason of their disfigurement in the days of Puritan reaction as because of the traces left on them of the pious hand of their designers, we will now glance briefly at a few things that were seen in the Cathedral, but are not quite a part of it.

THE OLD CATHEDRAL ARCHIVE ROOM.

About 2,000 good and valuable volumes are kept in a dingy apartment over a portion of the north aisle. The books are chained to the shelves after the old fashion rendered necessary by the great value of literature in the time before printing. Several hundreds of these volumes are MSS. of the period anterior to Caxton, and some of them are most beautiful specimens of writing and illumination. There are single books which must have been the work of almost a lifetime to produce. The MSS. date from the twelfth to the sixteenth century, and the specimens of early printing are rare and valuable, though not containing matter of local or historical interest. The Missal, which is of the 13th century, has a curious history. It was lost for ages, and then it was purchased at a bookstall in Drury Lane, and restored to the Cathedral. The Book of the Four Gospels, Anglo-Saxon, bequeathed by Athelstan, the last Bishop of the See, belongs to a time not less than eleven hundred years ago.

THE MAPPA MUNDI.

This very ancient and curious map is kept in the Cathedral. It is drawn on thick vellum, and is believed to be the most ancient specimen of old map-making in existence. It is attributed to one Richard de Haldingham and Lafford, of Lincolnshire, and is said to be a work of the 13th century. It is an imaginary and symbolical representation of the geography of such countries as had then been heard of. The world is represented to be round, encompassed by the ocean. The following is a portion of the description of it given in the "Cathedral Guide:"—

> At the top of the map (the east) is represented paradise with its rivers and tree; also the eating of the forbidden fruit, and the expulsion of our first parents. Above is a remarkable representation of the day of judgment, with the Virgin Mary interceding for the faithful, who are seen rising from their graves and being led within the walls of heaven. The map is chiefly filled with ideas taken from Herodotus, Solinius, Isodore, Pliny, and other ancient historians. There are numerous figures of towns, animals, birds, and fishes, with grotesque creatures such as the mediæval geographers believed to exist in distant parts of the world. The four great cities are made very prominent. Jerusalem as the centre of the world; Babylon with its famous tower; Rome, the capital of the world. In Great Britain (left-hand corner near the bottom) most of the Cathedrals are marked down. But of Ireland the author seems to have known very little. Among the geographical points noted are the Columns of Hercules—the Labyrinth of Crete—Joseph's Granaries in Egypt—The House of Bondage—The Journeys of the Children of Israel—Red Sea—Mount Sinai, with a figure of Moses and his supposed place of Burial—The Phœnix—Jews Worshipping Molten Image—Lot's Wife—Noah's Ark—Pelican and Nest—Warriors in Combat with a Griffin—Scythian Cannibals, &c.

It is proposed to publish a lithographic *fac simile* of this remarkable specimen of geographical ignorance.

KING STEPHEN'S CHAIR.

Of this interesting relic we gave a picture a few weeks ago. It is of oak, and the ornamental carving is Norman in character. For centuries it was the Bishop's throne, and in it sat King Stephen during service on Whitsunday in 1142, after his escape from Bristol castle, and when he had taken possession of the castle of Hereford. In that same broad chair of course several mem- of the Archæological Section seated themselves in turn on Tuesday.

FROM THE CATHEDRAL TOWER.

No visitor to Hereford Cathedral should miss the opportunity of ascending the tower. The far-spreading landscape, North, South, East, and West, is one not easily to be forgotten. The journey up the time-worn steps is arduous, but we believe almost every member of the archæological party, ladies as well as gentlemen, went to the top. They were well repaid by a look at the glorious sweep of woodland, pasture and corn-fields. Mr. Flavell Edmunds was there to point out historic scenes. Here was a Roman encampment; there a British. On this spot stood Hereford Castle; along yonder road came the Parliamentary soldiers. The story is a long one, and very full of incident. The spectator is glad of these interesting reminders of the days gone by with which the landscape is associated. Still the first feeling on stepping upon the quadrangular flat, and the last as the head descends the well of the narrow staircase, is one of unmixed and intense delight at the sweet June scenery—independent of battles and encampments—through which the river Wye winds in such eccentric course. The changes in some places, even in this overcrowded country, do not tell for much. A Saxon church, with gables wherein were windows the shape of an isosceles triangle, stood upon this spot in the unrecorded days before a Norman arch and zig-zag moulding had been seen in these islands, and that building was superseded by a structure of which this tower formed a part. From the top of the Saxon tower that is gone and from the summit of the Norman pile that remains, whoever looked out North and South of the Wye saw a scene wonderfully like that upon which the archæologists looked on Tuesday. It is the fortune of the city of Hereford to be set in a country that knows but little change—and very beautiful is the setting.

THE DINNER.

At three o'clock the party dined together at the Green Dragon Hotel; Mr. Samuel Timmins in the chair. A few toasts were given, formal and informal, the only noteworthy one being that according a vote of thanks to the Right Rev. Prelate and the dignitaries of the Cathedral for the welcome reception, for leave given to roam over the palace, garden, and Cathedral; to the Rev. F. T. Havergal for acting as *chaperone;* to Mr. Colwell for so intelligently and courteously taking up the *rôle* of guide on Mr. Havergal's departure; and to the gentlemen who had otherwise been of service to the party, including Mr. Haddon, architect, of Hereford, and Mr. Flavell Edmunds; and the two latter gentlemen responded.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH

was the first rendezvous after dinner. It has a fine stone steeple, wearing away in its ornamental work by age, looking down the main street. The interior is bold and pleasing. The pillars are massive. There is a fine timber roof, and the choir stalls are excellent and well-preserved specimens of old oak carvings. In those black seats sat, in times past, as the hour for service came round, the Brethren of St. Anthony. There is an old library in this church, wherein the books are chained to the shelves after the manner of those in the Cathedral, but this is a very late example of the practice. For the most part the volumes are not of great value, and many of them bear an imprint as late as 1710—a period when librarians in general had ceased to take the precaution of chaining up their books.

BLACKFRIARS' MONASTRY AND CONINGSBY'S HOSPITAL

were visited next, and there the party stayed a considerable time, goss'pping with Corporal Johnson, aged 87, and with some other inmates of the hospital. The Corporal is well up in the history and traditions of the old monastery and the charitable foundation, and has some relics to exhibit. In these grounds is the preaching cross belonging to the monastery, which has been completely restored, and is a good example of the out-door pulpits of old, of which so many fragments are left in various parts of the country.

THE BUTCHERS' GUILDHALL.

This stands in the High Town, close by where stood, not long since, the old Town Hall. Of the interesting specimen of a half-timbered house that remains, and of the still more interesting one that has been swept away, we intend to give sketches in future numbers of the *Illustrated Midland News*, and until then we defer our account of them.

ST. PETER'S, ETC.

After a brief inspection of St. Peter's Church, which is not a fine interior, but has some richly carved old oak stalls, formerly occupied by the Brethren of St. Guthlai's Priory, some of the party completed the programme of the day by visiting the Shire Hall and the Castle Green Walks.

THE RETURN.

Shortly after six o'clock the excursionists sat down to a hasty tea at the Green Dragon, and at seven—the courteous and thoughtful honorary secretaries having counted their party correctly into the train at Hereford station—the journey home was commenced, in the pleasant cool of the evening, and the scenes that had been looked upon by the light of the morning sun seemed fresh again at sunset, imprinted with long shadows from the west. A quick and uninterrupted run landed the party at New-street by nine o'clock, making the day's trip one of just twelve hours.

Luxuriant and Beautiful Hair.—A guarantee goes with every bottle of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer, that it will quickly restore grey or faded hair to its original youthful colour and beauty. It stops the hair from falling off. It prevents baldness. It promotes luxuriant growth. No other preparation will produce the same beneficial results. Only in large bottles, 6s. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Depot, 266, High Holborn, London. Also Mrs. Allen's Zylobalsamum (a Separate Preparation), the best hairdressing known—makes the hair soft and glossy, and retains it in any desired position. [648

VICTORIA BRIDGE, LEAMINGTON.

Our sketch of this noble bridge and its surroundings will give the reader some idea of the character of the fashionable town of Leamington. The view is taken from the Jephson Gardens, which are one of the attractions of the district. The buildings on the left represent a portion of Victoria Terrace, which was erected in 1828. Victoria Bridge was built in 1809, and much enlarged and improved in 1840. The Jephson Gardens were first thrown open to the public in 1846. Originally they were called the Newbold Gardens, but were afterwards re-named in honour of Dr. Jephson, a local benefactor. There is a statue of this gentleman in the Gardens by Mr. Hollins, of Birmingham, whose works are to be met with in many places throughout the Midlands. Leamington is growing in importance and popularity as a place of fashionable resort, and is entitled to all the praises which its many admirers lavish upon it. Apart from its own special features of beauty and interest, Warwick, Stratford, and Kenilworth are within easy distances, and during the summer the Great Western Railway gives special facilities to Birmingham and other districts of visiting the locality. Leamington is *en route* to London from Birmingham, starting from Snow-hill Station. There is not a more interesting little tour in this district than is comprised in a visit to Warwick, Leamington, Kenilworth, and Stratford. (The engraving appears on page 692.)

AT HOME AND ABROAD

Nearly 100,000 persons visited the Horse Show at Islington last week.

In New York the latest extravagance is said to be the setting of diamonds in the teeth.

A Madras journal states that Mr. Charles Mathews is going to India after the termination of his engagements in Australia.

The Great Monastery or Palace of Tassisudon, in Bhootan, with its large Budhist library, has been destroyed by fire

The trial of Boulton and Park, on the charges of felony and misdemeanour in assuming female attire, has been postponed until the July session.

The Court of Common Pleas decided that Mr. Robinson's return as member for Bristol was vitiated by corruption at the "test ballot."

It is announced that by the advice of his physicians Count Bismark, after completing a course of Carlsbad waters at Varzin, will proceed to England on a visit to an English watering-place

The annual dinner of the Cobden Club, at which Mr. Gladstone will preside, is fixed to be held at the Ship Hotel, Greenwich, on Saturday, the 23rd of July, at 6 o'clock precisely.

From intelligence received from Sydney it appears that a succession of severe floods has been experienced there. The town is partly submerged, and great loss of life, stock, and property has taken place.

General Espartero has requested his friends to desist canvassing in his favour as a candidate for the Spanish throne, and not to bring forward his name in any way in political affairs.

At the Isle of Wight election, on Saturday, Mr. Cochrane, the Conservative candidate, was elected by a majority of thirty-five over his opponent, Mr. Moffatt. Great excitement prevailed.

Baron Liebig continues dangerously ill. He has recently submitted to two operations for a very painful abscess in the shoulder, and continues very weak, but perfectly clear and cheerful, although believing that death is near.—*Nature.*

It is stated that the Government of Spain intend restoring to Queen Isabella all the jewels bought with her personal income, and it is said that a member of the Moderate party has brought to Madrid a certified copy of Queen Isabella's abdication.

NOTHING.

[FROM "HARPER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY."]

There is nothing to see!
It is only a silver birch:
But it comes like a beautiful joy to me,
Like the joy you feel so calm and free,
When all is still as still can be,
After a psalm in the church.

It is so fair and light?
It grows on a rock by a well!
The rock is strong, and the birch is so slight,
That they fill my heart with a strange delight,
And I think they make a wonderful sight,
Though why I can never tell!

The rock I grasp and reach,
And the birch-tree I cannot touch;
But its rustling leaves have a tender speech,
For I feel a particular love for each,
And I know that their whispered words can teach
And comfort me very much.

The rock is strong and wild,
And the well is wide and deep;
So I nodded my little head and smiled,
For I felt they could both protect a child;
And the birch-tree murmered soft and mild,
And so I fell fast asleep.

Why should this written be!
And what have I got to tell!
The wise, wise people will laugh at me,
And say there is nothing at all to see,
Only a rock, and only a tree,
And only a little well!

Holloway's Pills.—The extraordinary range of temperature prevailing in our climate is extremely trying to the delicate-chested, the weak and nervous. All troubled by these afflictions should resolve to resort to this strengthening and regulating medicine immediately they perceive in themselves discomfort or that feeling of restlessness which betokens disordered digestion and defective secretion of bile. One of Holloway's Pills taken about noon and followed at bed-time by a dose sufficiently large to act aperiently will speedily recruit the faulty functions, and restore order throughout the whole system. A treatment so safe in operation and so successful in result should be known and practised when, from cold and sundry other causes, disease is attempting to gain a vexatious footing. [563

THE GOSSIP.

Mr. S. Roger Smith has retired from the editorship of the *Architect.*

Mr. Markham, the English Consul at Chefoo, is preparing a narrative of his journeys and experiences.

There is to be an exhibition of Church Decorations at the Crystal Palace, in the middle of July.

The death is announced of Mr. Geo. Alexander, of Yarmouth, a painter in water-colours of some repute.

A law allowing theatrical and other amusements on Sunday has passed the Legislature of California.

A four-year-old musical prodigy is astounding Zurich by her repetition on the piano of any tune she happens to hear.

In St. Petersburg, a Russian lady, Madame Susloff, practices as a physician with great success, and has obtained a large number of female patients.

There are said to be in Europe about 2,500 theatres, and more than 18,000 concert halls. Germany boasts a greater number of both than any other country.

Mr. Woolner and Mr. Millais are making arrangements for reproducing a worthy likeness of Mr. Charles Dickens.

At length there is a ladies' newspaper in India, the *Bungo Mohila,* or *Woman of Bengal,* published at Calcutta in Bengali, and edited by a Hindoo lady.

The Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts has this year been awarded to M. F. de Lesseps for services rendered to arts, manufactures, and commerce by the realization of the Suez Canal.

The number of students attending the German Universities is in most cases greater than usual this summer. At Heidleberg especially there is a large increase.

The Ottoman Government is doing all it can to promote meteorological observation in Turkey, and affords liberal help to the observatory at Constantinople.

The Earl of Stamford and Warrington has instructed Messrs. Tattersalls to sell by auction, at Newmarket July Meeting, all his horses in training and his valuable breeding stud.

Harper's Weekly, of New York, suggests to its readers a trip across the continent of America in a "palace car," because strawberries are selling in San Francisco at ten cents per lb.

Of the numerous Indian students who have this year appeared in England, and who promise to constitute a notable element, some have entered for the bar and two at Christ Church, Oxford.

The Rev. Newman Hall, in concurrence with the desire of the elders of Surrey Chapel, has just declined an invitation to a church at Chicago, with a salary of 10,000 dols. (about £1,600).

"Love, Honour, and Obey."—The Methodist Church in the United States has made a change in the above form of words in the marriage service, substituting the words "mutually agree," for the word "obey."

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Paper says "Mr. Allerton is coming to America. He is a rich stage-struck amateur, who lately hired a theatre in London, and gave Shakesperean plays at his own expense, he taking the leading parts."

Mr. Fechter, who has abandoned the idea of an early return to England, is engaged, with Miss Carlotta Leclercq, to play during the whole of the next fall and winter seasons at Boston; Mr. Fechter also to be manager.—*Frank Leslie's Paper.*

It is stated that Dr. Ball, the senior member for the University of Dublin, has received an intimation from Lord Salisbury, the Chancellor of Oxford, that the University intends to present him with an honorary degree at the ensuing commencement.

About fifty Christ's Hospital boys are taught practical chemistry in the Laboratory of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Periodical examinations are held, indicating satisfactory general progress and, in a few boys, extraordinary proficiency in the subject.

Mr. W. J. Linton, the well-known engraver on wood, who is now in America, has just been elected an Associate of the National Academy of Design in New York. There were seventeen candidates, of whom three only were elected, Mr. Linton standing second.

A Registrum Parliamentarium will soon appear. It will show the composition of both Houses from 1620 to the present date. The list of polls will include several that are not given in Mr. Smith's "Parliaments of England."

Here is an example of provincial enterprise. The proprietors of the *Star,* a Glasgow evening paper, have engaged Mrs. Oliphant to write a novel for their paper. The story commenced on Monday. The *Star* is a halfpenny paper.

One of the novelties of Paris is a hat made of wood shavings, which sells for five cents, a really superior quality selling for twenty cents. The best look as finely as the Panama, are of exquisite whiteness, light and comfortable, and with careful handling will last some days.

Efforts are making in New York by the management of the French Theatre to bring out Mr. Fechter and Mr. Davenport on the same nights, in some of Shakespeare's great plays, especially "Hamlet" and "Macbeth," the two artists to alternate in the principal characters of each play.

The energy of the human heart equals one-third of the total daily force of all the muscles of a strong man; it exceeds by one-third the labour of the muscles in a boat-race, estimated by equal weights of muscle; it is twenty times the force of the muscles used in climbing, and eight times the force of the most powerful engine.

A lady in New Hampshire arose one night and made a rope of twisted cotton cloth, one end of which she tied around the bed-post, and coiling it around her sleeping husband's neck, pulled hard upon the other end. The husband was awakened, however, and succeeded in getting clear. The wife claims to have been acting in a fit of somnambulism.

Some young ostriches have been hatched and reared in the Zoological Gardens at Florence, and an interesting account of the incubation has been published by the curator, Signor Desmeure. The eggs were the offspring of two females. During the day one female and the male sat alternately, while at night all three sat upon the eggs at once.

The *Athenæum* complains of the slight regard paid to the memory of the late Mr. Cyrus Redding on the occasion of his funeral, when only two carriages followed the hearse, the first containing a couple of youthful relatives, and the second Mr. Frederick Martin and the doctor. There is a line to be drawn, says our literary contemporary, between fuss and neglect.

The *Glasgow Daily Express* says that Mr. Joseph Hatton, editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine,* accompanied Mark Lemon on his "Falstaff" tour through Scotland as friend, companion, and manager. We hear that this gentleman will write some reminiscences of the tour, which will be specially interesting to Glasgow. The papers will appear in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for July.

Gentlemen, desirous of having their Linens dressed to perfection, should supply their Laundresses with the "Glenfield Starch," which imparts a brilliancy and elasticity gratifying alike to the senses of sight and touch. [710

NEW PATENTS.

(Contributed by Messrs. Payne and Talbot, 1, Bennett's-hill, and 56, Ann-street, Birmingham.)

Improvements in furnaces for preventing the formation of smoke or effecting its combustion. E. Tomlinson, Manchester.

Improvements in protecting telegraph wires and cables. W. T. Henley, London.

Improvements in hydraulic apparatus to be used on ship-board for utilising the pressure of external water. E. A. Inglefield, London.

An improved system of pessary. W. E. Gedge, London. (A communication from C. Lebrun, A. Lebrun, and H Houzë, Paris.)

Certain improvements in steam boilers. W. Hargreaves, Bolton, Lancashire.

Improvements in apparatus to promote circulation in steam boilers. W. Foulds, Paisley, N.B. (A communication from R. Sinclair and W. B. Mack, Michigan, U.S.)

Improvements in machinery for treating and shaping metals. J. Robertson, Glasgow, N.B.

Improvements in blast furnaces. W. Ferrie, Monkland, Lanarkshire, N.B.

Improvements in the construction of breech-loading fire-arms. C. Gordon, London.

Improvements in permanent way of railways and tramways. W. Morris, South Hackney, Middlesex.

Improvements in piers, or supports for bridges, viaducts, lighthouses, beacons, jetties, breakwaters, and such like structures.

Improvements in the constructions of bobbins used in machines for spinning, doubling, and twisting. W. and J. and M. and T. Helliwell, Todmorden, Yorkshire.

Improvements in gas burners for illuminating beacons, buoys, and lighthouses. J. R. Wigham, Monkstown, Dublin.

Improvements in the construction of baths and water-closets. T. F. France, Wigan, Lancashire.

Improvements in the construction of concrete buildings, and in apparatus to be employed for this purpose. C. Drake, Surrey.

Certain improvements in the Manufacture of counterpanes, quilts, quiltings, toiletings, and other similar fabrics. T. and R. Nuttall, Bury, Lancashire.

Improvements in cocks and valves, E. Edwards, London.

Improvements in tramways and in vehicles to be run thereon. B. J. B. Mills, London. (A communication from W. J. Addis, Bombay.)

Improvements in slide valves. G. Weir, Glasgow, and J. Weir, Liverpool.

Improved apparatus for preventing accidents in the pits of mines or collieries. T. Thomas, New Tredegar, Monmouthshire.

Improvements in tape-dressing machines. W. S. Lowe, Torr Vale Mills, Cheshire.

Improvements in clocks. J. Siddons, West-bromwich, and D. B. Meese, Sedgley, Staffordshire.

Improvements in apparatus for running and pouring metals, and for moulding and forming the same. J. M. Napier, Lambeth, Surrey.

Improvements in valves. B. Hunt, London. (A communication from G. Lichels and J. H. Thorndike, Boston, U.S.)

Improvements in studs or buttons. B. J. B. Mills, London. (A communication from J. B. Carter, and W. D. Knowles, Indiana, U.S.)

Improvements in kilns or ovens, and in apparatus employed therewith, chiefly designed for drying and burning bricks, tiles, and ceramic ware. A. Morand, Leeds.

Improvements in the manufacture of ropes or cables to be used for telegraphic or other purposes, and in machinery for producing such cables or ropes. G. Fenwick, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

Improvements in stone cutting apparatus. Sir W. F. Cooke, Tooting, Surrey, and G. Hunter, Aberdovey, North Wales.

Certain new and useful improvements in pipe wrenches. C. W. Alden, Charlestown, U.S. (A communication from D. C. Shillson, Charlestown, U.S.)

(Patents upon which the £50 Stamp Duty has been paid.)

Improvements in engines for boring rock, cutting coal, and boring, cutting, or working in other material, and in stands or frames for such engines, the improvements in engines being partly applicable to other purposes. F. B. Doering, Westminster.

Improvements in thrashing machines and other machines for dressing and separating grain, and in rotary screens to be used therein, and for other purposes. R. Hornsby, J. Bonnal, and H. Shield, Lincoln.

Improvements in saws and saw teeth. W. R. Lake, London. (A communication from J. S. and C. N. Brown and J. M. Gross, Rhode Island, U.S.)

Improvements in the construction of steam boilers. T. Holt, Southwark.

Improvements in the manufacture and treatment of white lead, and in apparatus connected therewith. A. M. Clark, London. (A communication from R. G. Hatfield, New York, U.S.)

Improvements in the manufacture of brushes, and in machinery or apparatus employed therein. E. T. Hughes, London. (A communication from L. M. Hills, Connecticut, U. S.)

Improvements in umbrellas and parasols. J. E. Boyce and R. Harrington, Birmingham.

Improvements in means or apparatus employed in examining the coating of electrical telegraphic communicators. M. Gray, London, and L. Gibson, Essex.

Improvements in the manufacture of artificial fuel. H. Fletcher, Liverpool.

Improvements in the manufacture of electrical telegraphic conductors. M. Gray, London.

Improvements in the manufacture of electrical telegraphic conductors, and the means or apparatus employed therein. W. Gray, London.

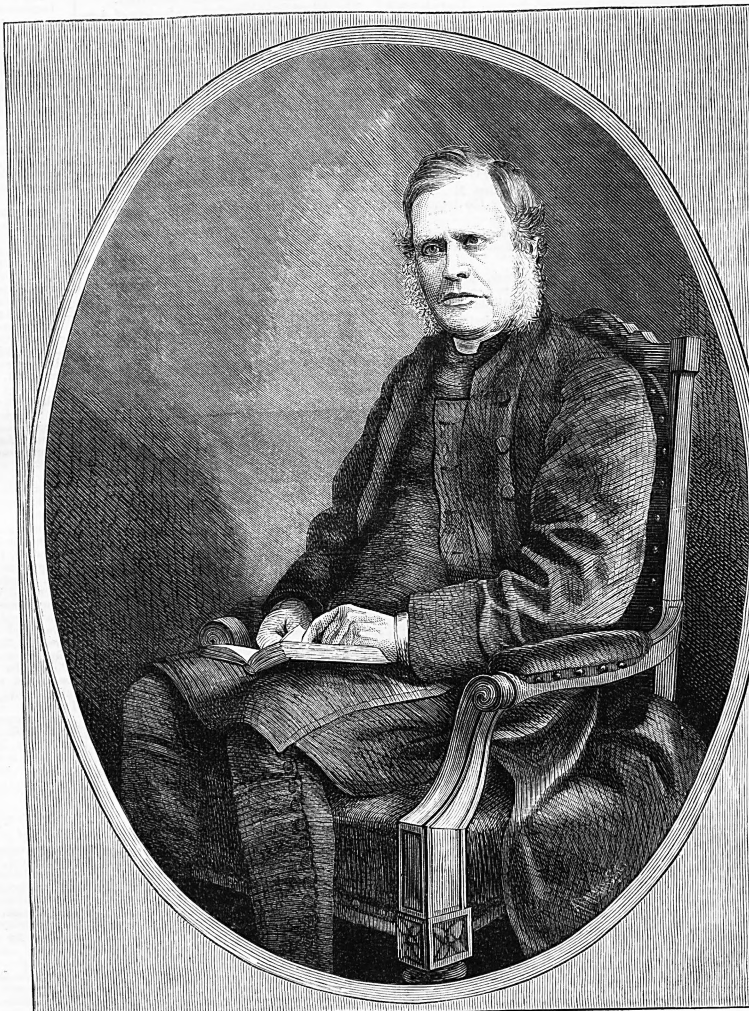
Improvements in signalling upon railway trains, parts of which apparatus are applicable to electric telegraphs generally. S. M. Martin and S. A. Varley, Holloway, Middlesex.

Improvements in stretching or tentering, and in dressing or finishing lace or other fabrics, and in machinery or apparatus employed therein. F. B. Baker and L. Lindley, Nottingham.

Improvements in furnaces for steam boilers and other uses. J. Glover, London.

ON THE PIER AT ABERYSTWITH.

If you want to know anything of the length, breadth, weight or height of the pier at Aberystwith, we shall take the liberty of referring you to the local guide books, or the more formidable Encyclopedia. Our knowledge of the pier is simply ignorance—the happy ignorance of a pleasant holiday, during sundry evenings of which period we sat on that pier, listened to a band of music, watched the loungers on the beach, and felt all the agreeable sensations of a sea-breeze playing with a loose neck-tie. Commend we to you, dear reader of this cheap paper, the pier at Aberystwith. You can get there by a very interesting route viâ Great Western railway from Birmingham, or, if you live in a district far remote from the hardware village, you will find assistance in the Midland or other companies (*vide* advertisements in another part of our paper), but from Birmingham or Worcestershire, Herefordshire or Gloucestershire the Great Western is your line, and tourists' tickets are now being issued. Aberystwith is one of the most picturesque and enjoyable sea-side retreats in Wales. The sea is always up at Aberystwith, always with you, always murmuring or raging close at hand—a clear green transparent sea. The beach is pebbly, and the pebbles are gems—not exactly diamonds, rubies, and emeralds—but gems in their way, and it is a pleasant pastime to "moon about" amongst the pebbles, and find "precious stones" which lapidaries on the spot will polish and set for you in gold or silver. Seated on the pier you may see your fellow tourists down on the beach, turning up the pebbles in all directions. Occasionally they really have an interesting "find." A word in your ear privately: we only know of honest and good lapidaries at Aberystwith, but when you really find a remarkable stone at Aberystwith wait and see the lapidary cut it, and when the work is done, carry off the pebble in triumph and cherish it as if it were the "Moonstone" itself. Another word by the way—don't read the "Moonstone" nor any other exciting book when sitting on the pier. Take your *Midland News* and your seat pleasantly and quietly, look at the pictures dreamily, partly shut your eyes, and think what a rare beautiful happy world you live in. That is the way to enjoy the pier of a pretty quiet Welsh watering place. Our illustration on the opposite page gives a sketchy outline of the houses on the beach, in one of which you will lodge if you go there, unless you patronise the hotels, of which there are three excellent establishments. You can live at a moderate expense at Aberystwith, and when you are tired of the sea you will find an agreeable change in exploring the country. The Devil's Bridge is a few miles inland, with a magnificent water-fall. You can go thither in an open hired vehicle, or in your own carriage, or, if you wish for exercise, there are coaches, which for a few shillings give you a long series of shocks, joltings, shakings, and frights, such as you may never forget. "On the Pier at Aberystwith!" Happy time! Do you not envy those young people upon whose brows Time has written no more wrinkles than he has on the smiling face of that bright calm sea which is toying with the pebbles under the pier? One day in the winter the sea rose in rebellion against the piles which support that little group in the picture, and swept half the pier away; but in these summer days nothing shall disturb you. We promise you a safe and pleasant time "On the Pier at Aberystwith."



THE BISHOP OF HEREFORD.—From a Photograph by Ladmore and Son.—*(See page 686.)*

THE COUNT D'EU.

The *Times*, referring to the triumphant reception given to the Count D'Eu, Commander-in-Chief of the Brazilian forces, on his arrival at Rio Janeiro, after his final victory over the late President Lopez of Paraguay, says:—There may be some of our readers who need be told that this Count D'Eu is no other than Louis Philippe Marie Ferdinand Gaston D'Orleans, eldest son of the Duke de Nemours, a youth who was only six years of age when he was involved in the catastrophe which drove the whole family of his grandfather, Louis Philippe, King of the French, into exile. The Count D'Eu married, six years ago, the eldest daughter of Don Pedro II. of Brazil, heiress apparent of that vast empire. So far, the young Orleans Prince was only befriended by fortune, and by that generous impulse of the Brazilian Emperor which prompted him to favour the suit of a Lackland Prince in preference to any alliance to which his daughter's high estate and expectations might have entitled her to aspire. Domesticated in the Palace of the male branch of the House of Braganza and distinguished by the title of Marshal of the Empire, the Count D'Eu might have spent his days in courtly leisure, luxury, and indulgence, as inoffensive but as inactive as his uncle, the Duke of Montpensier. But the young Orleans Prince chose to be a soldier as well as a Marshal. He took the command of the Brazilian forces as they were straining every nerve for a supreme effort in Paraguay, and brought to a happy termination a campaign which, were its particulars intrusted to the treatment of a "sacred poet," might rank among the most epic exploits of our times. The Prince's victory was no mere carpet knight's achievement. The march across pathless forests and swamps, the exposure to the inclemencies of a torrid climate and to the influences of a plague-haunted atmosphere, would alone have been sufficient test of the stuff the belligerents on both sides were made of. It was only too natural that Lopez, who despaired of victory or escape, should stand at bay like a wild beast in his lair: but the wonder was that a Brazilian commander, who had the game in his own hand, and could conquer by merely Fabian tactics, should prefer a hot and eager pursuit, should close with his prey, and rival him in the endurance of the same hardships and dangers, scorning to use his advantage, and vying with him in that contempt for bodily pain of which it was thought only his Indian blood would be capable. There was the chivalrous spirit of one born in France, and the love of sport of one reared in England, in the young Count's gallant behaviour, and the Brazilians, by contrast with their own Generals, could judge how exclusively they were indebted to the dash and vigour displayed by the Emperor's son-in-law for a happy issue out of their ruinous hostilities.

A process for the preservation of butcher's meat is now in use on a large scale at Montevideo. The meat, in pieces of varying size, is placed in a mixture of water, hydrochloric acid, glycerine and bisulphite of soda. After having been steeped for some time, the pieces are takan out and dusted over with finely-powdered dry bisulphite of soda, and then packed in air-tight boxes, filled as full as possible. In this state the meat is kept fresh any length of time, and becomes perfectly fit for use—equal to fresh butcher's meat—by steeping for a short time in water to which vinegar has been added, and afterwards exposure to air.

CHELTENHAM NORMAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

The important character of the institution itself, not less than the somewhat striking style of the extensive building in which it is located, justifies us in placing before our readers the engraving of the Cheltenham Normal Training College, which appears in our issue to-day. The institution originated in 1846 with the Rev. Dr. Close (the incumbent of Cheltenham, and now Dean of Carlisle), and others, who felt the desirability of founding a college in which Church of England schoolmasters might be suitably trained upon evangelical principles. It was at first carried on in a spacious though private house in the town, but so rapidly did it rise in importance, that in February, 1849, the Earl of Shaftesbury, then Lord Ashley, laid the foundation stone of the present imposing building, and has continued since to hold the presidency of the institution. The building stands in the centre of six acres of land, given for the purpose by the late Miss Jane Cook, a lady whose benefactions have given the people of Cheltenham good cause to remember her with gratitude; and the cost of erection was £14,000, of which sum £6,000 was contributed by Government. The College was built from the design of Mr. S. W. Daukes, and is in the early pointed style of architecture. It consists of a quadrangle, with a broad corridor running round it, and with broad and corresponding gateways in the centre of the north and south fronts, that on the north side being surmounted by a massive tower and turret of considerable height, and that on the south side being also overlooked by a similar turret. The grounds are surrounded by a substantial wall with ornamental coping, and the entrance gate on the south side, exactly facing the central door of the building, possesses considerable architectural beauty. Our engraving is taken from the south-eastern corner of the enclosure, and gives a good idea of the appearance of the building from that point. The south-western corner of the building is the residence of the principal, and the south-eastern, that of the vice-principal, the remainder being occupied by the apartments of the masters, the class-rooms, the dormitories of the students, and the necessary offices. The larger rooms have handsome open roofs with stained principals and carved corbels, and to the minutest detail the interior of the building is in keeping with its exterior appearance. At the north-east corner of the grounds, hidden from our point of view by the College itself, is a separate large and massive structure occupied by model schools.

The College is designed for the accommodation of 100 students, and since its establishment it has sent out nearly 1,000 trained masters. Its first principal was the Rev. Dr. Bromby, now Bishop of Tasmania, the author of several high-class educational works, and on his resignation about five years since, when he left England to take charge of his distant diocese, the Rev. R. M. Chamney was appointed to (and now holds) the post. Mr. H. James, M.A., the present vice-principal, was elected in 1852, upon the resignation of the first vice-principal, Mr. Bodley.

The property of the College is vested in trustees, and its government is in the hands of 200 life governors, of whom half are lay and half clerical, with Earl Shaftesbury as president. Subordinate to the life governors is a general committee of forty-eight, which meets twice a year, once in London and once in Cheltenham; and this is again subdivided into two sub-committees, one for London and one for Cheltenham, meeting as occasion requires. The Rev. Dr. Walker, rector, is chairman of the Cheltenham sub-committee, and the Rev. G. P. Griffiths and Mr. J. Martin (the promoter in the Machonochie suit) are hon. secretaries for Cheltenham and London respectively. Since the discontinuance of the Highbury Training Institution, the funds of that College have been handed over to Cheltenham as an endowment, and a portion has been devoted to the erection of a large building, recently opened in the town, for the training of Church of England schoolmistresses. Of that building it is our intention shortly to give an engraving.

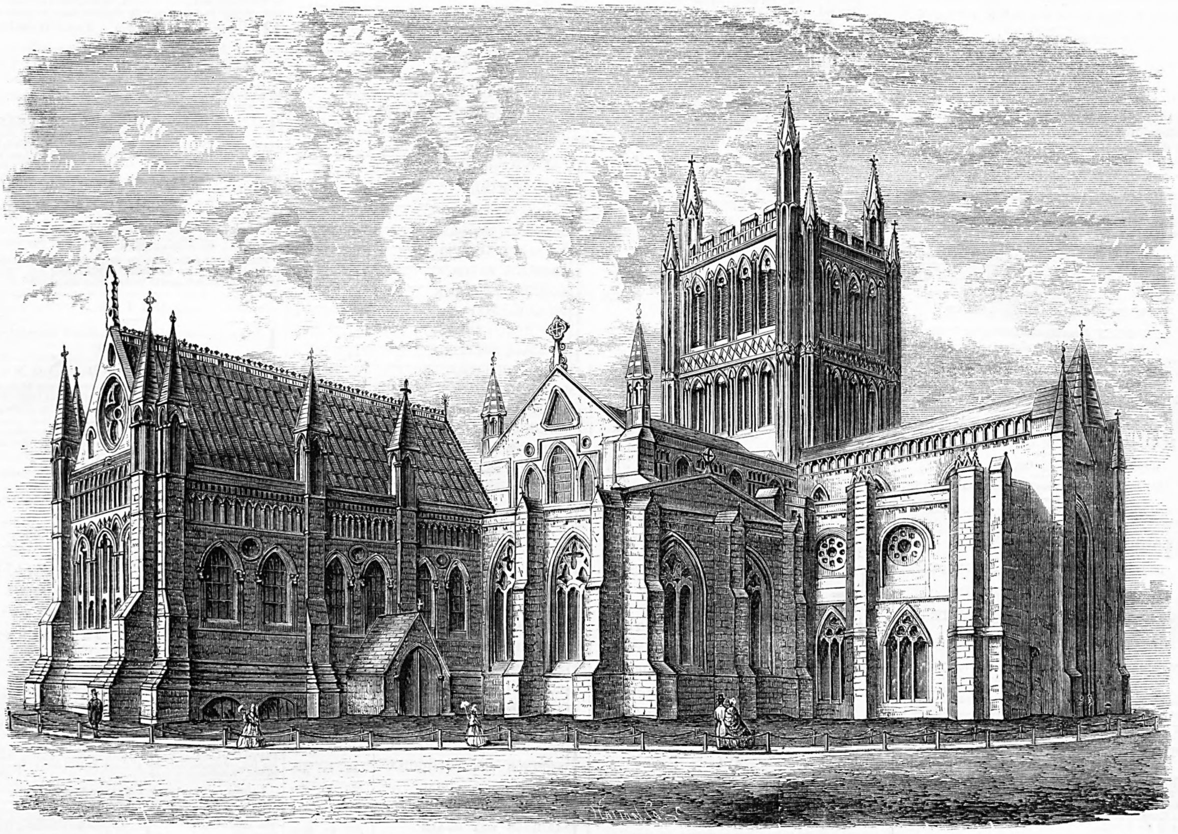
So many kinds of steel are now manufactured that an exact and permanent nomenclature for them is needed. Dr. Wedding, of Berlin, has endeavoured to supply the want. He classes all kinds under two heads, *Raw steel* and *Fine steel*. Of the former he distinguishes five varieties; while fine steel has a much larger number, each of which is named according to its mode of preparation, or after its inventor.

Wooden Pavement.—Some enthusiastic Democrats at New York, bent on celebrating an election victory one evening last month by the usual burnt offering of tar barrels, managed to set fire to the wooden pavement in East Twenty-four-street, and nearly a whole block was consumed. A smiliar incident occurred in the great fire at San Francisco in 1850, when, the streets being of plank, the inhabitants found not only the houses burning over their heads, but the very ground beneath their feet.

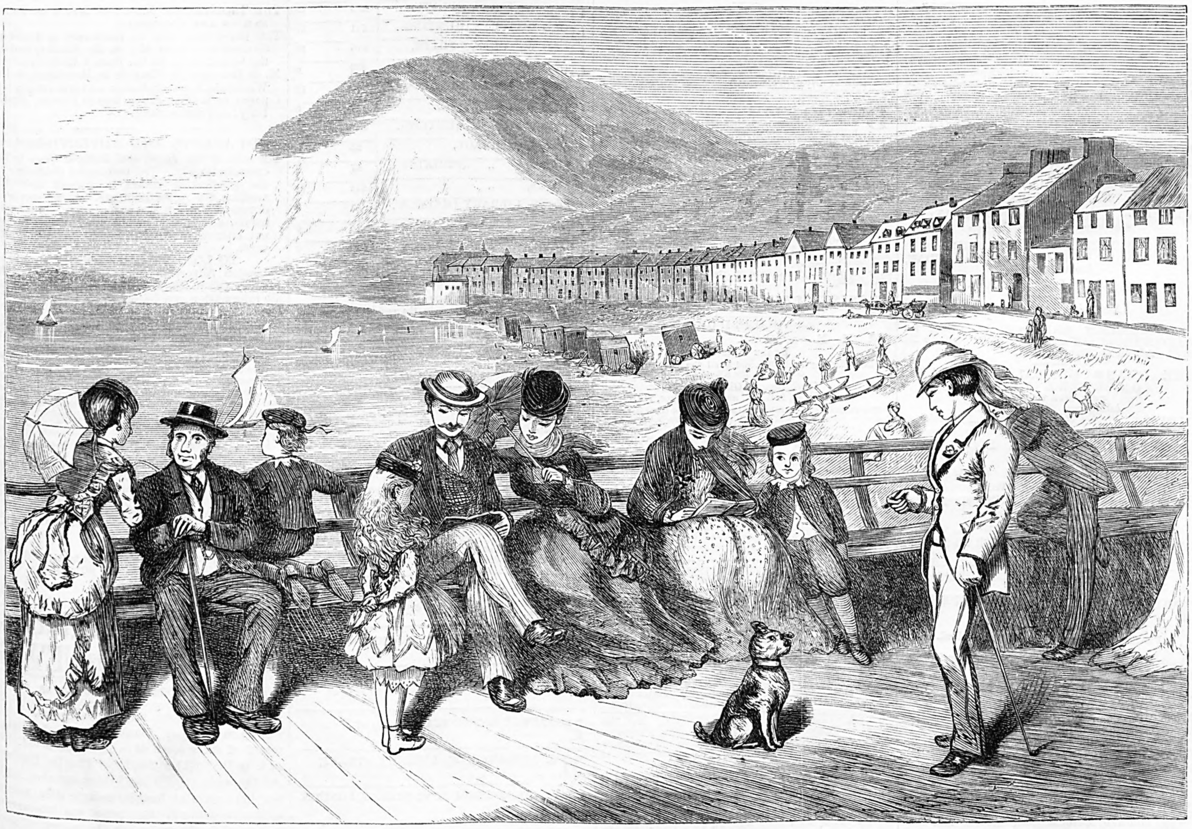
General Prim made a declaration in the Cortes, on Saturday respecting the question of a monarch for Spain. He admitted that he had tried in four different quarters to obtain a king, but without success. These failures do not appear to have discouraged him, for he hinted at the possibility of his being able to accomplish his purpose within the next three months. He explained that what the Government had in view in its relations with Portugal was the establishment of a monarchical confederation of the two countries, such as would leave intact their autonomy.

The Census of the United States.—The work of taking the ninth census of the United States began on the first day of June, and is looked forward to with much interest. The plan for making the census of 1870 complete are very extensive, requiring the personal visit of an "assistant marshal" to every house, family, farm, mine, mill, shop, and the questioning of many millions of individuals. A fine of thirty dollars is imposed on every one who refuses to answer. The census is to be complete and deposited in the Department of the Interior at Washington by the 1st of November next.

Never surely, has the sun been so much looked at as now. In Europe and America, in India, and at the Cape, in any place where there are telescopes and spectroscopes, and astronomers to use them, there the sun is closely watched. At Kew Observatory, London, Photoheliography is a part of the regular daily work of the establishment; and from time to time the results, and the conclusions they warrant, are laid before the Royal Society. Out of all this it is thought that our knowledge of the sun's constitution must be increased. All possible advantage will be taken of the eclipse of the sun in December next; and, under instruction from scientific committees, parties will be sent to Algiers to make observations, aided by the best of modern appliances. Meanwhile Father Secchi, of the observatory at Rome, is publishing, every day, a picture of the sun, in which all the visible spots and all the prominences, with their changes, are represented.



HEREFORD CATHEDRAL.—From a Photograph by Ladmore and Son, Hereford. *(See page 686.)*



ON THE PIER AT ABERYSTWITH.—From a Sketch by H. Walker. *(See page 688.)*

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
BIRMINGHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.

THIRTIETH CELEBRATION.

ON TUESDAY, the 30th August.
WEDNESDAY, the 31st August.
THURSDAY, the 1st September.
FRIDAY, the 2nd September.

PATRONS.
Her Most Gracious MAJESTY the QUEEN.
His Royal Highness the PRINCE of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the PRINCESS of WALES.
Her Royal Highness the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE.
His Royal Highness the DUKE of CAMBRIDGE.

PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. the EARL of BRADFORD.
VICE-PRESIDENTS.—THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY OF THE MIDLAND COUNTIES.

By order,
773] HOWARD S. SMITH, *Secretary.*

THE BIRMINGHAM GRAND CONCERT HALL.
COLESHILL STREET.
PROPRIETORS, J. JUDD AND CO.

On MONDAY, June 20, and During the Week:
Return of those very clever Artistes,
GEORGE FREDERICKS and CARRIE JULIAN.

First Appearance this Season of
MR. and MRS. W. RANDALL.

ZIP DWIGHT, Negro Comedian.

MR. and MRS. BAILEY, Duettists.

MISSES TIBBETTS, Operatic Dancers.

M. JULIEN, Champion Skater and Comic Vocalist.

General Manager and Stage Director ... MR. E. MARTIN.
Doors open every Evening at half-past Six. [800

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UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE.

UNRIVALLED ATTRACTIONS.

CROWDED DAILY BY THE ELITE OF BIRMINGHAM.
GREAT AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.

Mr. MANDERS begs most sincerely to thank his Friends of the "Midland Metropolis" for the unprecedented success that has attended his visit, and begs politely to inform them that, at the urgent request of many who have been unable to visit this vast Collection.
HE HAS DECIDED TO REMAIN OVER THIS WEEK.

THIS DAY (SATURDAY) POSITIVELY THE LAST.

MID-DAY FEEDINGS of all the Beasts, Birds, and Reptiles, at Three o'clock.

See MACCOMO Fighting, Chasing, and Conquering the Largest Assemblage of Lions and Tigers ever seen out of the Jungle.

See the side-splitting PUNCH and JUDY ELEPHANT STEEPLECHASE—Five Elephants.

Hear the Laughable JOLLY NOSE EXTRAVAGANZA, by the Champion Star Brass Band, at 8·45 To-night.

ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING.
CHILDREN UNDER TEN, SIXPENCE.
WILLIAM MANDERS, SOLE PROPRIETOR.

WILL EXHIBIT AT

Coventry,	June 20 and 21	Stratford-on-Avon	June 27
Kenilworth,	„ 22	Chipping Camden,	„ 28
Warwick,	„ 23 and 24	Moreton-in-the-Marsh	29
Leamington,	„ 25 and 26	Winchcomb	„ 30

[900

LOWER GROUNDS, ASTON.

THE FINEST DISPLAY OF SUMMER BEDDING PLANTS IN THE COUNTRY.

SYNYER AND GILMER'S CELEBRATED MILITARY BAND
Will Perform in the New Orchestra MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 4 till 8.30.

POULTNEY'S BRASS BAND
Every TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, From 4 till 8.30.

BOATING, &c.

Admission, Twopence each.

The ASSEMBLY ROOM will be OPEN for DANCING MONDAY and SATURDAY, from 8 till 10.30. Admission, Sixpence each.

THE GRAND MUSICAL PROMENADE, ON EVERY FRIDAY,
FROM FIVE TILL NINE.
Admission, Sixpence each.
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BOTANICAL GARDENS, EDGBASTON.

GRAND FLOWER SHOW,
FRIDAY, JUNE 10.
OPEN AT THREE. BAND, FOUR TO EIGHT,
ADMISSION, ONE SHILLING;
SATURDAY, JUNE 11,
OPEN NINE TO SIX. BAND, FIVE TO EIGHT.
ADMISSION, SIXPENCE. [798

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SUTTON COLDFIELD.
THESE GROUNDS ARE NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

Pic-Nic, Dinner, and Tea Parties provided.
ADMISSION 2D.
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MORRIS ROBERTS'S SUBURBAN RETREAT.
ST. HELENA GARDENS,
MUSIC HALL, AND PLEASURE GROUNDS,
SHERBORNE ROAD, BALSALL HEATH.

These beautiful Grounds, replete with every comfort, convenience, and accommodation, are situated in the highest, healthiest, and most salubrious Suburb of Birmingham. Private Parties accommodated. Splendid BAND every Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday. Musical Director, Mr. James Robinson. Solo Pianoforte, Master W. H. Robinson. [788

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MRS. HOWE

Has the honour of announcing her RETURN from PARIS, where she has Selected a large and choice Collection of the most superb BONNETS, HATS, MANTLES, JACKETS, SILK COSTUMES, PLAIN and FANCY SILKS, from Worth's, Ingat's, Mdlle. A. Magnier, Mouchaux, and other celebrated Paris Houses.

SHOW ROOMS SPECIALLY ARRANGED FOR THE THE SEASON.

H. W. HOWE,
Begs to call special attention to a new make of BLACK SILK, *exclusively* confined to his Sale *in Birmingham.* Guaranteed to Wear. Importer of
FRENCH DRESSES, MANTLES, AND MILLINERY.
BRUNSWICK BUILDINGS,
43, *NEW STREET, BIRMINGHAM.* [677

MIDLAND RAILWAY.
CHEAP EXCURSIONS EVERY WEEK
DURING THE SUMMER TO
MALVERN.

EVERY FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
From Friday, June 3rd, to Saturday, October 29, 1870,

Excursion Tickets at the following Low Fares will be issued from the undermentioned Stations to MALVERN, by any of the Through Trains, available for returning by any Train up to the following Monday Evening inclusive.

STATIONS.	1st Class s. d.	2nd Class s. d.
Tamworth	12 0	9 0
Birmingham (New Street) ...	8 0	5 9
Camp Hill	8 0	5 9

Tickets are available to and from either Great Malvern or Malvern Link Station, for Passengers travelling *via* Worcester.
JAMES ALLPORT, *General Manager.*
Derby, May 21st, 1870. [803

MALVERN PROMENADE GARDENS.
These beautiful GROUNDS are OPEN to Visitors DAILY.
ADMISSION SIXPENCE, ENTITLING EACH TO A BOUQUET.

ARCHERY, LAWN BILLIARDS, CROQUET, &c.
PROMENADE CONCERTS ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

Admission on Sundays to Annual and Half-yearly Subscribers only.
R. H. VERTEGANS and CO., Proprietors. [870

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Established upwards of Half a Century.
MR. GABRIEL,
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED RESIDENT DENTIST,
Has Removed from 65, New Street, to
11, *BENNETT'S HILL,* 11,
(Next to the Bank of England),
WHERE HE IS IN DAILY ATTENDANCE FROM 9 a.m., UNTIL 6 p.m.
Single Teeth from 5s. Complete Set from £5.
N.B.—Only One Visit required from Country Patients.
Notice particularly Name and Address. [775

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which is prepared solely from Maize—Indian Corn.

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"The use of machinery in the manufacture of gold articles is of great advantage to the public."—Morning Paper.

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NOTICE.

IN consequence of a contemplated Dissolution Of Partnership,

SWINDEN AND SONS

Beg to invite the Nobility and Gentry of the Midland Counties, also their Friends and the Trade to INSPECT their STOCK, which they are now offering at a liberal Discount for Cash.

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BUYERS OF WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELLERY can have a Liberal Discount for Cash at SWINDON and SONS, 27, Temple Street, Birmingham. [897

CAUTION TO FAMILIES.—To prevent mistakes or detect theft, mark your linen, &c., with Clarke's Indelible Marking Ink.—Prepared only by A. Court, 35, Bull Street, Minories corner. Established 70 years. [676

LADIES IN SEARCH OF A REALLY EFFICIENT SEWING MACHINE ARE INVITED TO SEE THE LITTLE WANZER.—Upwards of 15,000 of these Exquisite Little Machines have been sold in England and Scotland since its introduction, two years ago. The price complete is only 84s., and includes, in addition to the usual attachments, a Self-sewer, Oiler, Braider, and Quilter, rendering it not only the cheapest, but the best and most complete Hand Lock-Stitch Machine in the market. Wholesale and Retail Depot for the Midland Counties, Oriel House, Bull-street, Birmingham; and 10, Darlington-street, Wolverhampton. Joseph Harris, Proprietor. Agents wanted where none already appointed. [627

NOTICES.

THE ILLUSTRATED MIDLAND NEWS IN PARIS AND ON THE CONTINENT.

This paper may now be purchased in Paris at 50 centimes (about 5d.) at the Kiosks, and at the bookstalls on all the French Railways.

M. de Bernardy, 8, Place de la Madeléine, is the Wholesale Agent in Paris; and will supply the paper to regular subscribers in France, Spain Italy, and Switzerland.

TO AGENTS AND ADVERTISERS.

The sale of the *Illustrated Midland News* is increasing largely. The permanent character of the publication makes it a most desirable medium for Advertisements. As we can only devote a limited space to public announcements, advertisers should send their orders not later than Wednesday at noon in each week.

TO LONDON ADVERTISERS.

London Advertisements are received at the London Office, 33, Essex-street, Strand, where all information can be obtained with regard to terms, &c.

Communications and orders for Papers or Advertisements should be addressed to the *Publishers*, and not to the Editor.

All remittances will be acknowledged on a printed receipt form, *and no other receipt will be held valid.*

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of 6d. per line. Space will be measured as lines. Scale and measure may be had on application at the Office. Double columns charged at one-fourth more than the rate of two columns. No extra charge for approved cuts.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths are inserted at a uniform charge of 2s. 6d.

The Trade will be supplied with this paper in London by Messrs. Smith, 186, Strand; by Messrs. E. Marlborough & Co., Ave Maria Lane, E.C.; and at the London Publishing Office of the Paper, at 33, Essex-street, Strand. Annual Subscribers can be supplied free by post direct from the Office, 108, New Street, at 17s. 6d. a year.

Pressure upon our space compels us to defer till next week our concluding notice of the Birmingham Water Colour Exhibition.

The Illustrated MIDLAND NEWS
BIRMINGHAM, JUNE 18, 1870.

THERE are occurrences which it is a mere mockery of journalism to make formal record of six or seven days after the event. Of such is the sudden death of Charles Dickens. All the world knew it last Friday morning, while our impression of last Saturday's date was in course of delivery. Our paper was too early to take part in disseminating the mournful news and this week we are too late. Not the smallest and least important item connected with Charles Dickens's last hours, the last minutes during which he was stricken with death, his departure, the friends around him, his posthumous wishes, and his secret funeral in Westminster Abbey, has been overlooked or thought too little to note by millions of readers. Every one of the many kind friends who peruse these columns week by week knows, before he cuts these leaves, as much as we can tell him of the loss the world of letters, the world of social life, the world of pleasant intellectual recreation, of kindliness, of brotherly and sistery love and charity, has just sustained, and we will not go through the form of chronicling the event further than to set it down for reference, in these not, we hope, ephemeral pages, that the greatest fiction writer of the age died at Gadshill on Thursday night, the ninth of June, when he was less than fifty-nine years of age, and that by the desire of high authority he was buried in the old Abbey at Westminster at an early hour on Tuesday morning, without public demonstration, in deference the express wishes of his relatives, who thus observed, in strictness, the sacred injunctions set upon them by him whom they have lost. There is no more fitting tenant for the vaults of Westminster Abbey than Charles Dickens, and not many Englishmen from any spot between the seas which encompass these islands, and not many Anglo-Saxons from afar, or lovers of literature in foreign lands, will visit London in the immediate days and years to come without making a pilgrimage to the grave of the author of the "Pickwick Papers" and "Edwin Drood." We are preparing for a future number a portrait of Charles Dickens, and other interesting pictorial reminiscences.

NEWS OF THE MIDLANDS.

Mr. Heygate, Conservative, has been elected for North Leicestershire, beating Mr. Paget by a large majority.

There is a promise in Gloucestershire of an abundant fruit crop. The apple trees in most parts are very heavily laden with "sets," and so are the plums.

A new work, entitled "Designs for Lace Making," by Mrs. Lilla Harlstone, has recently been added to the Nottingham Free Library. There are forty sheets of specimens of lace in the lady's collection, executed in photo-cromo lithography.

MANDERS'S GRAND MENAGERIE.—This great exhibition has been quite the rage in Birmingham these two weeks. Visitors are enthusiastic about the show and the performance. Since the fair the menagerie has been removed to Colonel Vyse's ground. This (Satnrday) is the last day of their stay in Birmingham.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SHOW.—The branch line of the Great and North-Western Railways at Summertown, for goods, cattle, &c., for conveyance to the show yard was formally opened on Tuesday afternoon. From the extent of ground and number of entries this show promises to equal, if not exceed, any of the other meetings of this great society.

THE SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES.—The following are the summer circuits at present fixed, viz.:—Oxford (Mr. Justice Mellor and Mr. Baron Pigott); Reading, Saturday, July 9; Oxford, Tuesday, July 12; Worcester, Friday, July 15; Stafford, Wednesday, July 20; Shrewsbury, Thursday, July 28; Hereford, Tuesday, August 2; Monmouth, Thursday, August 4; Gloucester, Tuesday, August 9.

A Working Men's Institute was opened on Monday in Bernard-street, Sheffield Park. The movement was originated by Miss Harrison, who is so well known in connection with many philanthropic works, and the institute is to have a coffee-room, at which newspapers and periodicals will be provided. In connection with the inauguration on Monday there was an open-air meeting held in front of the club-room. Mr. Thos. R. Gainsford presided, and several gentlemen delivered addresses.

EXTINCTION OF TOLL BARS BETWEEN NOTTINGHAM AND DERBY.—We (*Nottingham Daily Express*) understand that the trustees of the Nottingham and Derby Turnpike Road have received a communication from the Home Secretary to the effect that as the trust is free from debt, the turnpike gates must be removed by the 31st of October next. We need hardly say that the abolition of these obstacles to free intercourse will be regarded as a great boon by the public. There are three toll bars between Nottingham and Derby.

BIRMINGHAM PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—On Whit Monday and during the week, a bazaar was held in aid of this institution, at the Rooms 49 Ann-street. Dr. Sebastian Evans opened the proceedings with a long address, pointing out the past work of the Association and its present requirements. The following ladies presided at the stalls:—Mrs. T. H. Aston, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Huggins, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Burrows, Miss Knight, Miss Horton, Miss Villanueva, Miss Pybus, Miss Newey, Miss Wells, and Miss Cope. We understand that the amount required, about £50, to cover the deficieny of the past year, was realised by the sale. The 23rd Annual Meeting, will be held on the first Monday in July.

ROSSETER'S HAIR RESTORER is the only preparation which can be confidently relied upon for restoring grey hair to its original colour. It assists nature in supplying the colouring properties which may have become deficient through age or disease. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle. [628

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist, and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately: it is perfectly harmless: it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It is very pleasant to take; it soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes.—Sold by all medicine vendors at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. [694

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

THE GENTLEMAN S.

The editor of the *Gentleman's Magazine* addresses a few more words to his readers this month. Changes are made which seem to demand notice, and the more so inasmuch as announcements have been made which have not been altogether correct with respect to these alterations. The magazine has been transferred from the publishing office of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans to that of Mr. W. H. Allen, Waterloo-place, but Mr. Joseph Hatton continues to be the editor, and he takes his readers into his confidence in acknowledging the co-operation of the late publishers "in that great change of two years ago which saw Sylvanus Urban modernised in dress and manners," observing that "the extension of the *Gentleman's Magazine* from a modest circulation of some hundreds to an established monthly sale of many thousands is an ample guarantee of the judgment which dictated that important transformation." "This great success," Mr. Hatton continues, "has been largely promoted by association with the well-known firm of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, and by the kindly and untiring assistance of a staff of eminent writers whose feeling for the *Gentleman's Magazine* is one of sympathy and veneration for a national literary institution." The editor next calls attention to two new features introduced into the periodical. One is a monthly commercial article, by "A City Authority," called "The Investor," dealing with matters sufficiently indicated by the title; and the other is "The Roll of Honour," intended to be a continuous "record of noble deeds." A glance at the magazine will show that both topics are well handled. The first is a masterly *resumé* of the finance business of the month; the second treats this time, among other items, of the heroic conduct of Mr. Vyner in the hands of the Greek brigands, when, out of pure chivalry, he insisted upon Lord Muncaster becoming the ambassador for ransom, while he himself remained in perilous bondage. The ordinary matter of the June number is strong without these additions. Two well-tried literary hands, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold and Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, continue to be the leading fiction writers, carrying on the stories "The Christian Vagabond" and "Will He Escape?" A brilliant writer, whose style is familiar to the readers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Mr. Charles Pebody, gives assurance of an intention to continue his pleasant intercourse with those readers by commencing a series of papers on "The Edinburgh Reviewers," the opening article being, very naturally, on Francis Jeffrey, whom he introduces picturesquely thus:—

> He was one of the seniors of the party—a thin, spare man of thirty, with keen and sharply-cut features, dark bushy hair, and sparkling black eyes, in physique not much bigger than an Aztec, but with an intellect of an almost preternatural acuteness; a fluent tongue, well practised in the art of conversation, as the art of conversation was then understood in the metaphysical circles of Edinburgh, and possessing, as he thought, a turn for epic poetry. This was Francis Jeffrey; and he was just now at the very lowest ebb of fortune. He had swept the hall of the Court of Sessions in the wig and gown of one of the *noblesse de la robe* for seven years without picking up sufficient fees to stock his office with law books.

The *Gentleman's* poetry is usually good. Before closing the number we quote an example from "The Ballad of Three," by William Sawyer:—

One in a village of the wold,
  Tenderly nested, woke;
The very fullness of her joy
  The woof of slumber broke.

The tangled tresses from her face
  Her hand impatient swept,
Her cheek burned in the dark for joy:
  For joy she laughed and wept.

In pulsing raptures of delight,
  All broad awake she lay—
The churchyard kindled rosy gold,
  It was her wedding day!

BELGRAVIA.

Miss Braddon has a host of admirers who know what is what in literature, and who do not echo the disparaging comments so often heard against her style of fiction. She has an original mind, she is rich and vivid in imagination, and her resources of invention are unlimited, supplying always a welcome freshness of material. The fact that this lady is once again engaged in the active editorship of *Belgravia*, and is deep in the evolution of a new plot, is sufficient to ensure for the magazine a host of readers. The story is "Fenton's Quest," and promises to be as interesting as any one of the many favourite tales which followed so quickly upon the remarkable success of "Lady Audley's Secret." *Belgravia* continues among its contributors the readiest, the cleverest, the most inexhaustible of the light essayists of the day, Mr. George Augustus Sala, who writes this month on "Miserable Dogs." What matters the subject to Mr. Sala or to Mr. Sala's readers? So long as he holds the pen between his fingers his stock of "happy thoughts" and genial, whimsical reflections will not run out, and so long as he writes he will be read. This is a specimen of how the pleasant small-talk is done:—

> I thought, a few days ago, that I was the most miserable dog in all London, and in the entire world. I can't cry, or I would have wept as plenteously as Heraclitus, and outsobbed Simonides. I mean to say that I can't weep when I should; and there is a time for crying, even as there is a reason in roasting eggs. Never mind what was precisely the matter with me when I felt like a dog and was miserable. Perhaps, like the hero of Camptown races, I had "bet all my money on the bob-tailed nag, and lost all my money on the gray." Perhaps I had the gout, or my last book had been favourably reviewed in the *Satnrday;* I say favourably, for an abusive article in that esteemed journal is always to me a source of great joy and contentment. Perhaps I had produced a drama which had not been successful; perhaps the weather was bad, or my tailor troublesome; perhaps I was unhappy about the state of affairs at the Red River Settlement, or in the island of St. Domingo. I remember once sleeping in a coffee-house at Manchester, and the next morning at breakfast venturing to ask the gentleman who had occupied the room next to mine whether he had not passed a very restless night. Indeed, he seemed to have been pacing his apartment to and fro from midnight until about four in the morning. "I could not sleep a wink," he replied, "for thinking of the atrocious tergiversation of Lord John Russell in connection with the Maynooth Grant.

That is only small talk, but is of the sort which people do not soon tire of reading. Two little stanzas we will quote from a pretty little poem, "'Neath the June Leaves," by Astley H. Baldwin:—

Sunshine is on the blue sea,
  The deep blue sea;
Sunshine is in a young heart,
  That lives for me.

O, the glow is on the June leaves,
  The gold of June;
'Tis the old, old story,
  The old, old tune.

MACMILLAN'S.

Since the editor of *Macmillan* has Mr. Anthony Trollope to lead off his June number with the second instalment of a new novel, and Mr. Charles Kingsley to follow with a long poem, we need hardly say the periodical is likely to maintain its position. That Mr. Kingsley's epic, "The Legend of La Brea" should come immediately before an article on the "Revision of the Bible" is characteristic of *Macmillan*. It is scarcely necessary to add that the contention of the writer, Mr. G. Humphry, is in favour of the revision. He would be glad to see the work done by a Royal Commission, but, failing that, he will be content to see Convocation take it up, if they perform the task in a scholarly fashion, and in a liberal and comprehensive spirit. These are his last words:—

> I know nothing more likely to soften religious animosities and to bring the various sections of our English Christendom into friendly unison than such a work as this.

There is more fiction afterwards in the number, duly mixed out with a heavy essay or two. In the end twenty pages are occupied with a critique on "Lothair," unfavourable, but not unjust or undiscriminating. The writer is rather uncompromising in his conclusions, for he finishes his review thus:—

> Whilst fully admitting that the production of such a work is a literary exploit of no common order, we have no hesitation in declaring it to be, in every point of view, socially, morally, politically, and artistically a mistake.

OTHER MONTHLIES.

We have a batch of Magazines before us which we must dismiss briefly. *Cassell's Popular Educator* deserves a word of recommendation as often as it appears. It is a perfectly exhaustive repertory of learning, and it makes each study easy to every hand. This, the thirty-first monthly part, opens with the first of a series of lessons on Ethnology, followed by the 33rd lesson in Italian, the 1st in plane Trigonometry, the 42nd in Greek, the 10th in Voltaic Electricity, the 42nd in German, and so on through 64 pages. The next work we take up is *Cassell's Household Guide*, opening with patterns in Household Decorative Art, followed by chapters on Cooking, Domestic Medicine, Household Amusements (with full instructions for the new game of "Bezique.") The Household Mechanic, Cleaning Clothing and Upholstery, Animals kept for Pleasure, &c. The chapter on Household Decorative Art is nicely illustrated. Altogether it is a very valuable domestic work. *Our Own Fireside* is a good periodical for family reading where there is a desire to mix up religion intimately with every study, pursuit, and recreation. *The Million* is not intended for that class of readers. It is designed for those who want romance pure and simple—but not without spice. Care is taken, however, to get an intermixture of literature of fair quality, for two of the contributors are Mr. Edmund Yates and Mr. Greenwood, the "amateur casual."—We must notice *The Academy*, which is now in its ninth month. To review reviewers would be rather anomalous, and we will content ourselves by saying that the *Academy* is a good and comprehensive Review.

COURT AND FASHIONABLE GOSSIP.

Her Majesty has expressed to the Duchess of Sutherland the deep interest with which she regards the approaching Protestant Conference in New York.

The marriage of the Earl of Derby and Mary Marchioness of Salisbury is fixed for Tuesday, the 5th of the ensuing month.

Mr. Arthur Helps, on becoming acquainted with the death of Charles Dickens, telegraphed the lamentable intelligence to the Queen at Balmoral, and immediately received the following sympathetic reply:—"From Colonel Ponsonby to Mr. Helps, Council Office.—The Queen commands me to express her deepest regret at the sad news of Charles Dickens's death."

Prince Arthur was invested, on Saturday, at Montreal, with the insignia of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, by the Governor-General. The proceedings were of a very imposing character, being witnessed by a large number of the leading men of the dominion, and by a brilliant gathering of ladies.

A QUESTION.

To the EDITOR of the *Illustrated Midland News*.

Dear Sir.—In your notice of the Water Colour Exhibition you say you wish some large-hearted lovers of Art would give a few specimens of Danby, Hunt, Cox, &c., to the Free Art Gallery; perhaps you will ask the Corporation what has become of the beautiful series of drawings by Cox, Dewint, Harding and others made for the "Illustrations of Warwickshire" some years since, which were purchased for £100 by a few well-wishers to Art for the Art Gallery, and presented by them to the Corporation?

Yours obediently,
THOS. UNDERWOOD.

The diamond known as the "Star of South Africa," the consignment of which from the Cape of Good Hope to Messrs. Mosenthal and Co. was reported in July last, having been cut, has proved a matchless stone of most resplendent quality, of about 186 grains weight. It is understood to have been sold on behalf of the consigness by the brokers, Messrs. Ochs Brothers, of London and Paris, to a jeweller in London.

MARAVILLA COCOA FOR BREAKFAST.—The *Globe* says:—"Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other cocoa in the market. For homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only, by all Grocers. [717

IMPORTANT.—14, Carr's Lane, Birmingham. Established 1861, for the sale of Pure Tea. Connoisseurs pronounce the Tea sold at this Warehouse superior to any that can be obtained elsewhere. Twenty-five per cent saved in value. [537

PARLIAMENT.

The House of Commons, re-assembling on the 9th instant after the Whitsuntide recess, plunged at once into the consideration of the clauses of the Budget. The proceedings of the committee of the whole House were enlivened by one or two incidents of interest. The clauses relating to the duty charged on railway passenger traffic were omitted, leaving that business as it stood before the introduction of Mr. Lowe's second financial statement. The Chancellor of the Exchequer yielded to the motion of Mr. Hermon to omit the clause providing that employers shall state the salaries of their *employes* in a list to be furnished to the income-tax collector. The event of the evening, however, was the defeat of the Government, by 49 votes against 45, upon a clause moved by Mr. G. Gregory to exempt farmers using horses employed in agriculture from the requirement to take out a license, on account of such horses being occasionally employed in drawing materials for the repair of roads, whether for hire or otherwise. In the debate on this point an unusual circumstance occurred. The Speaker, in his wig and robes, off duty on account of the House being in committee, rose and addressed the Chairman on the question under discussion, supporting, against the Government, Mr. Gregory's clause. The Speaker was a good deal cheered, and so was Mr. Gregory's victory.

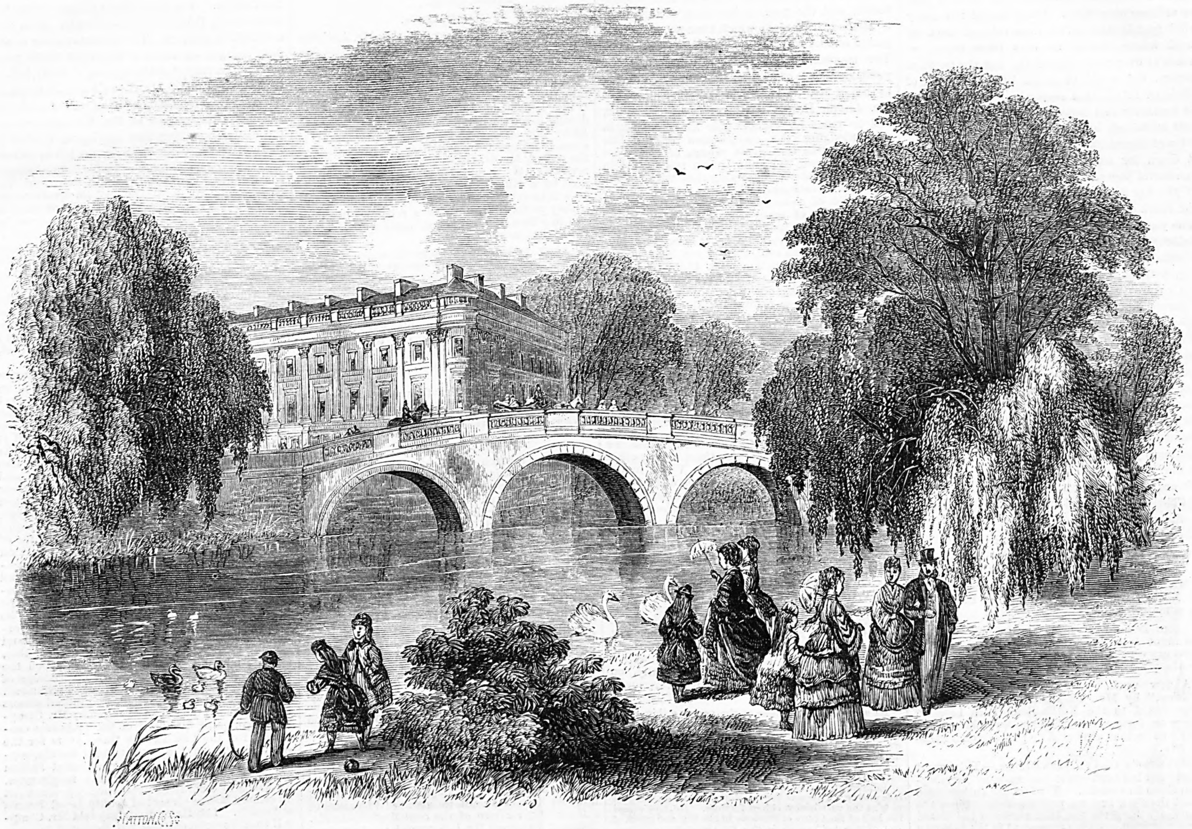
Mr. Monsell was called upon once again to give an explanation on a matter of colonial policy, on Friday. Rumours have been afloat to the effect that the Government are about to make over the British African settlement called Gambia to the French, and Mr. R. Fowler wanted to know if it were true. Mr. Monsell could not quite deny the impeachment. Communications had in fact passed between her Majesty's Government and the Government of France, having for their object the determination of the limits of English and French influence on the West Coast of Africa, and the transfer of Gambia to France was one of the things under consideration in the course of that arrangement. Nothing more was said on the subject for the moment, but a little uneasiness remained, and presently Sir John Hay asked (and was cheered for asking) whether it was possible that the settlement of Gambia, and the great arterial communication of Africa, could be conveyed to France without the consent of Parliament, to which the Premier answered off-hand that he believed such a thing was not possible, and he added that there never had been the slightest intention of taking any proceedings of the kind without the consent of Parliament. After that a very important, and indeed almost a revolutionary question was raised by Mr. Campbell, who, going far ahead of the proposals canvassed for the last two or three years for the establishment of County Financial Boards, suggested the entire abolition of the present system of county administration by county magistrates, for which he would substitute county government by elected bodies—a sort of county Local Boards of Health. The Home Secretary told Mr. Campbell that Government was not prepared to listen to such a large proposal, and referred to the work being done by the Select Committee as to financial boards and the incidence of local taxation. Then rose the member for Birmingham, Mr. Muntz, and drew attention to the threatened competition of the Mint with private manufacturers for the supply of foreign coinage. After entering into technical and manufacturing details to show that the particular operation of coinage was a hazardous speculation, he launched into the general question of Government factories, which he warmly condemned as injurious alike to the commercial community and the taxpayer. Mr. Muntz had intended to move a resolution to this effect, but was prevented by the forms of the House from putting it. Mr. Wheelhouse spoke on the same, and Mr. M. Chambers on the opposite side of the question. The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to go into the general question, but with regard to the contemplated operations at the Mint, it was a very small affair not worth the stir which was made about it. He had been anxious to abolish the Mint, and to put our coinage into the hands of contractors; but this he had found to be impossible, except at considerable expense. This being so, and the Mint at present having necessarily frequent intervals of idleness, he wished to find some little work to keep the men and machinery in gear, and to reduce the cost. There was no intention to extend the establishment, but merely to make it to some degree self-supporting; and as the work would be chiefly in gold and silver coinage there would be no competition with Birmingham. Mr. Newdegate eulogised the services of Birmingham, and protested against a design which might be the beginning of a serious invasion on the private trade; and after this the subject dropped. Later in the evening a long discussion took place on the Game Laws, opened by Mr. Loch, who pressed on the Government the expediency of instituting an inquiry into their operation, especially as regards Scotland. The debate was wound up by Mr. Bruce, who denied altogether that further inquiry was necessary to enable the House to come to a decision, and exhorted Mr. Loch and his friends to have patience until the Government Game Law Bill could be brought on, which he promised should be on an early day.

The House of Lords are in the midst of the debate on the second reading of the Irish Land Bill, which will probably not be over in time for record in this column.

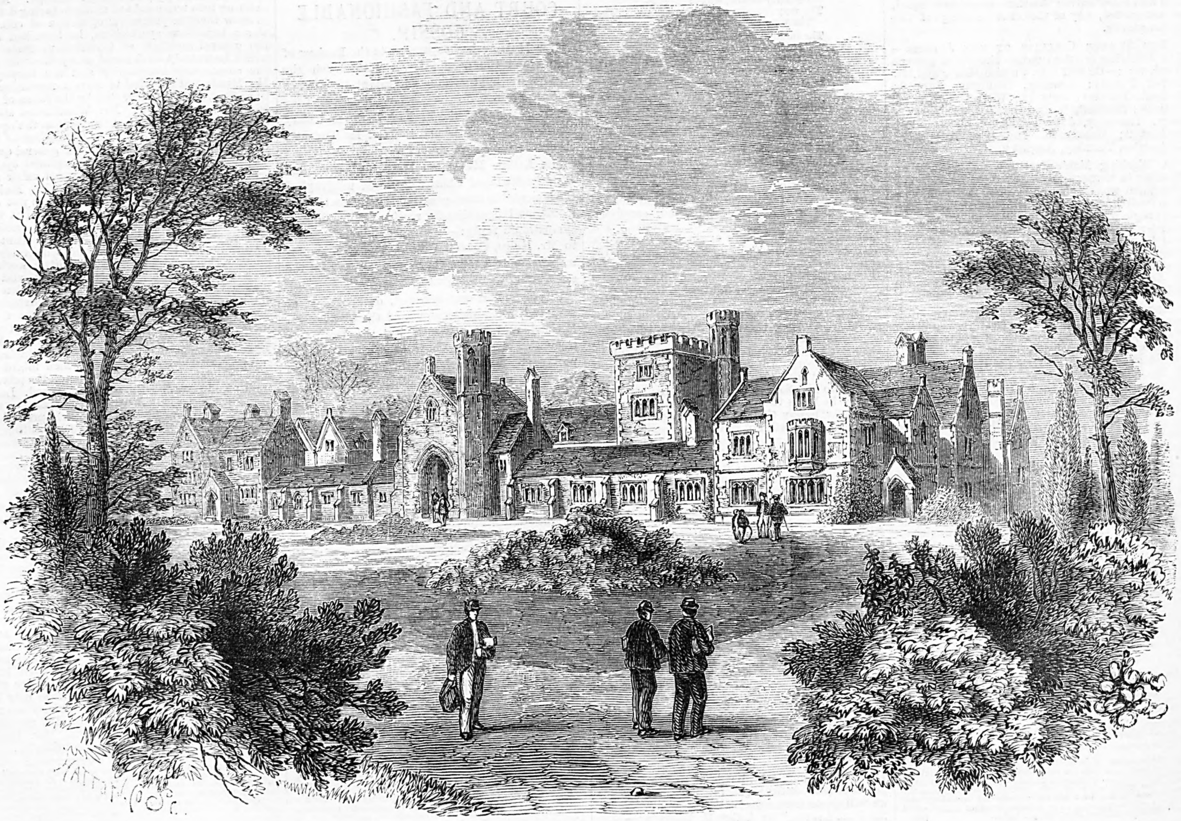
The Universities Tests Bill has gone through committee in the Lower House, with slight emendations.

One of the most remarkable discussions and divisions of the session occurred on Wednesday, on Mr. Hardcastle's motion for the abolition of the Minority Clause. The voting was even, 181, and the Speaker gave his casting vote with the ayes, on the motion "that the question now be put." On the actual division for the second reading, the voting was 175 for and 183 against, and the bill was lost by eight votes. Mr. Gladstone went into the lobby with the minority.

"For a year and a half I suffered so much with rheumatism in my arm as to deprive me of all rest at night. As I could get no relief from the medical faculty, my daughter, living near Reading, persuaded me to try Perry Davis's Pain Killer. The first bottle convinced me that it would restore to me the use of my arm as well as relieve the pain, and before I had finished the second I had got the long-sought cure.—Eliza Marks, Milksham, *Oct.* 20, 1868.—To Perry Davis & Son, London, W.C."



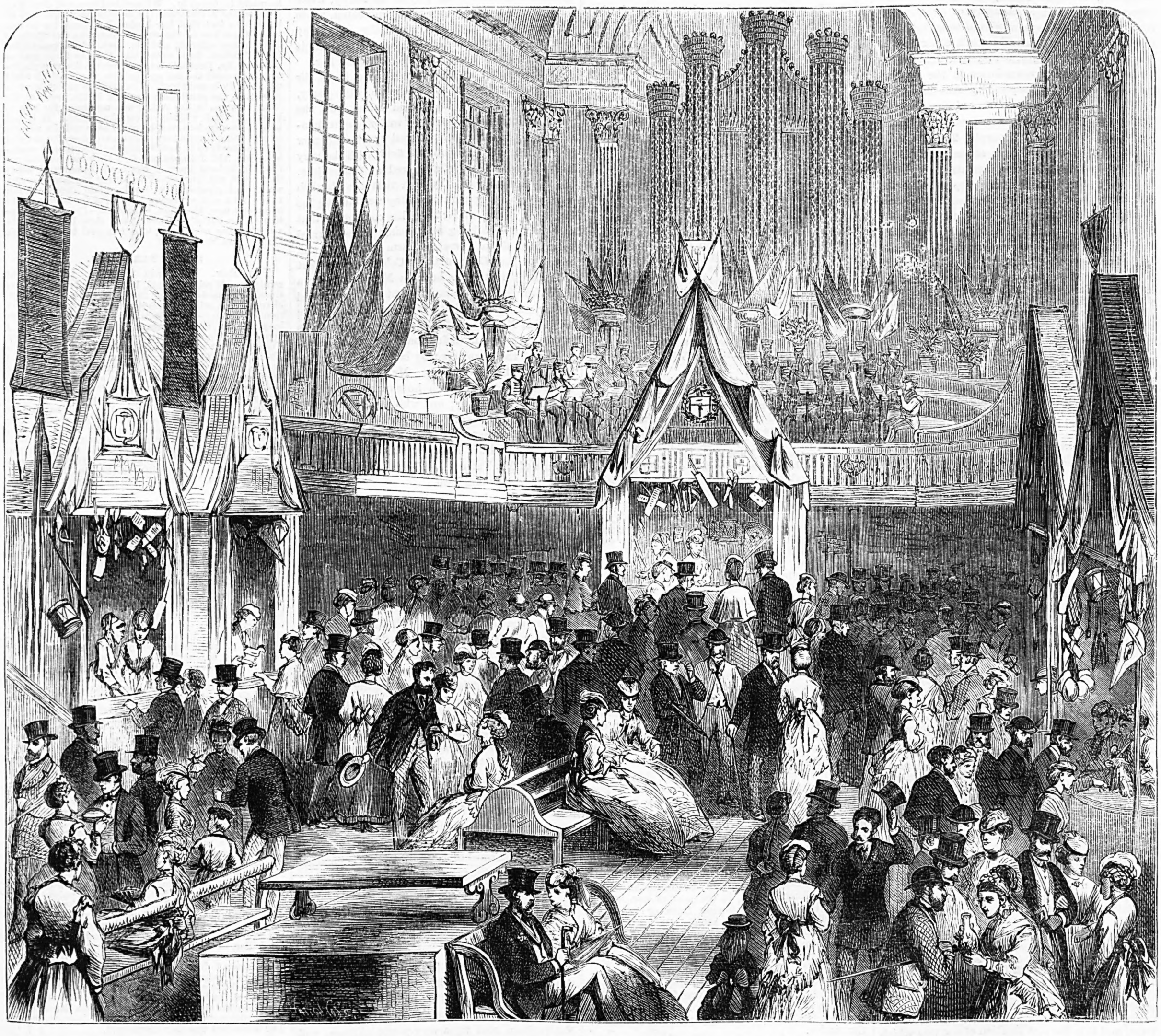
THE VICTORIA BRIDGE, LEAMINGTON.—DRAWN BY W. H. PRIOR. *(See page 687.)*



THE NORMAL COLLEGE, CHELTENHAM.—DRAWN BY W. H. PRIOR. *(See page 688.)*

THE BAZAAR AT THE BIRMINGHAM TOWN HALL.

The engraving on this page represents the interior of the Birmingham Town Hall as it appeared during the seven days ending last Monday. The great hall was in possession of the ladies, who filled it with fancy shops, and betook themselves to a week of fancy shopkeeping. The Bazaar, which was the result of a long winter of drawing-room industry, and had been planned and talked over for more months than the year is old, was held in connection with the parish of All Saints, for the purpose of raising—or rather augmenting—a fund for repairing the church in that parish, for enlarging the schools, and for increasing the means of relieving the parochial sick poor. We need say nothing of the adaptation of the Town Hall, so spacious and lofty and so bold in appearance, to the purposes of a bazaar beyond this, that had the event not been on a large and generous scale, both in extent and style, the Fancy Fair would have seemed dwarfed by the proportions of the place in which it was held.



ALL SAINTS' BAZAAR IN THE BIRMINGHAM TOWN HALL.

The committee, however, and the ladies who stocked the stalls, were quite equal to the opportunity. The interior was mapped out into divisions, so as to be fairly occupied by seven large fancy shops, and these temporary but brilliant commercial establishments were so combined as at once to harmonize with and to adorn the building. No. 1 of the fine stalls was placed below the organ gallery, supported on the right and left by Nos. 2 and 3, which were followed in succession, across and again across the hall, by Nos. 4 and 5, 6 and 7. These were built on a uniform design, which we will attempt to describe. From each side of the stall rose a post or pillar, prettily pointed and finished at the apex, and from these, as bearers, was raised a lofty superstructure, reaching with the remote upper regions of the interior, formed of banners, festoons, and gay drapery. The banners were bright scarlet, emblazoned with a gilt cross, and the flags were yellow. Suspended from the topmost point of each trophy was a handsome purple panel, crowned, festooned, and tasselled, bearing the numerical figure of the stall. Between these tall coronal top decorations of each fancy shop hung a long graceful banner, and thus the seven stalls running round three sides of the room were made to form one continuous and very pleasing structure. But they did not complete the embellishment of the place. At the base of the gigantic organ pipes on the gallery were fixed a range of scarlet and white flags; pot-shrubs and flowers were set out on the seats below, in the space between the organ and the stands for the band; and round the entire walls of the hall above the galleries fancy green festoons were slung, depending from bronze urns placed upon and between the pedestals of the fine fluted Corinthian pilasters which form part of the fabric of the building itself. The furniture of the stalls was in every way worthy of the design and decorations. It is not possible to do any justice to the innumerable articles by particularising. There was, of course, every conceivable thing in which young children may be attired, or by which they may be amused; there was almost every accessory of the lady's toilet; and there was a great variety of those little aids to ease, comfort, and elegance in the gentleman's life which the ladies are so profuse and ingenious in providing and so liberal in bestowing among those fortunate enough to enjoy their friendship—except at a bazaar, when those luxuries carry generally a rather heavy price. Art and art-manufacture, English and foreign, were well represented. There were pictures, photographs, carving in ivory and in all sorts of hard and precious woods, and drawings upon materials purposely chosen to render the operation difficult and success the more meritorious and curious. Of the wool work at a bazaar it is always difficult to say anything else than that it appears to surpass everything of the kind seen at previous fancy fairs, and very heartily may we repeat the observation on this occasion. The No. 1 stall, occupying the entire end of the hall, was that at which Mrs. Gabriel, the wife of the respected incumbent of the parish, presided. No. 2 was a joint establishment, at the counter whereof served Mrs. T. W. Peart, Mrs. G. B. Smith, and Mrs. J. Pritchard. Opposite was the emporium for which Mrs. G. W. Andrews and Mrs. D. R. Hill were responsible; next to whom, at No. 5, was the pretty shop of Mrs. J. Fob, Mrs. J. Pope, and the Misses Perrin. Facing this was No. 4, served by Mrs. Hubert Bewlay and Mrs. J. J. Crisford. The last two, Nos. 6 and 7 were *vis à vis* at the lower end of the hall, presided over—the one by Mrs. J. H. Ward and the Misses Joliffe, and the other by Mrs. Stoddard, Miss Dixon, and Miss Long. These seven partnerships of ladies had many helpers at the tables, and fair "Touters" in the room during the week, and were not altogether unassisted by gentlemen, who were glad to assume an extra amiable address fer the sake of the privilege granted them of joining in such pleasant business in such charming company. The opening ceremony, when the Mayor of Birmingham opened the proceedings with a few remarks, mostly of a playful character, was a rather quiet affair, and the business of the bazaar was generally slow during the week till the later hours of the day, when the company grew more numerous, completely crowding the large hall each evening. The band of the Coldstream Guards was an immense attraction, and though an expensive addition to the programme, we have no doubt it was found to answer, for when the place was full of visitors the amount of business done seemed to be very great. The speed with which the raffles and lotteries were filled up and played off was something remarkable, and each day showed a good return of cash. Saturday was to have been the last day, and the room was densely crowded in the evening, but so richly stocked were the stalls that it was resolved to keep the bazaar open another day for the purpose of "selling off at an awful sacrifice," and so the pleasant business was continued on Monday, when the band of Mr. Ffrench Davis was substituted for that of the Coldstream Guards. The bazaar was under the patronage of the Lord-Lieutenant of Warwickshire, Lady Leigh, the Mayor of Birmingham, Mr. H. Foley Vernon and Lady Georgina Vernon, the Dowager Baroness du Bois de Ferrieres, Mr. P. H. Muntz, M.P., and Mr. S. S. Lloyd. In addition to the stall-holders there were many contributors of articles for sale, among whom were Lady Adeliza Manners, Lady Leigh, and Lady Georgina Vernon. Mr. J. T. Holden gave a quantity of electro-plated goods, and Mr. Vertegans sent a choice selection of flowers. The bazaar was planned and conducted throughout with great enterprise and spirit, and when all expenses are paid a large balance will remain in aid of the All Saints' Fund.

FENIANISM IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *New York Times* says "The United States cannot with common decency or self-respect permit a third performance of this farce of Canadian invasion. In so far as we wink at these invasions, or allow them to pass with impunity, we not only help the Fenian chiefs in their work of imposture, but we do serious injury to our own political system. We ought, therefore, to help to put an end to the disgraceful swindle, and save at least our own side of the border from being overrun once every two or three years by an armed rabble, and our own citizens' property from destruction, either by bringing the leaders of these expeditions to justice, or stationing such a force on the borders as will prevent their being attempted. It is clearly not enough to issue a proclamation and put troops in motion after the Fenian armies have appeared in the field. By that time whole counties have been filled with alarm; women and children driven from their homes, telegraphs cut, trains stopped, tracks torn up, the business of large towns actually suspended, and thousands of men called away from their legitimate occupations."

The 3rd of August next, the hundredth anniversary of the birth of King Frederick William III. of Prussia, will be celebrated with much pomp. The present King has ordered the great monument at Berlin, to the deceased, to be uncovered on that day, with ceremonies similar to those with which the foundation-stone was laid on the 17th of March, 1863, the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which the monarck issued his address: "To my people."

DEPOSITS IN SAVINGS-BANKS.—At the close of the savings-banks year, on the 20th of November, 1869, the sums due to depositors in savings-banks in Bedfordshire amounted to £119,128; in Buckinghamshire, £147,958; in Cambridgeshire, £278,801; in Cheshire, £956,286; in Derbyshire, £605,368; in Durham, £281,946; in Gloucestershire, £948,367; in Herefordshire, £322,315; in Lancashire, £4,065,592; in Leicestershire, £325,228; in Nottinghamshire, £632,080; in Oxfordshire, £355,958; in Shropshire, £759,076; in Staffordshire, £414,431; in Warwickshire, £368,407; in Worcestershire, £355,724.; The total for England is £30,574,473; for the United Kingdom, £37,554,557.

THE A.B.C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.

BEING A COMPLETE PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE ORNAMENTAL ART OF THE WORLD IN ALL AGES.

ETRUSCAN.

As in the form of a design, so in its colouring, nature is the guide that should direct every effort and be the test of every experiment. Every flower teaches a fundamental law in colouring; a primary colour—blue, red, or yellow—being found in the blossom, supported by a secondary in the foliage, and tertiaries in the earth in which the flower grows. This lesson properly applied is infallible, showing that primary colours should be used on the upper portions of objects while the secondaries and tertiaries in larger quantities must serve as auxiliaries to the primaries. Every landscape conveys the same instruction; blue, green, and russet being similarly disposed as in flowers. According to Owen Jones, who quotes Field's chromatic equivalents, harmony of colouring is thus produced. The primaries of equal intensity will harmonise or neutralise each other in the proportions of 3 yellow, 5 red, and 8 blue—integrally as 16. The secondaries in the proportions of 8 orange, 13 purple, 11 green—integrally as 32. The tertiaries, citrine (compound of orange and green) 19; russet (orange and purple) 21; olive (green and purple) 24—integrally as 64. It follows that each secondary being a compound of two primaries is neutralised by the remaining primary in the same proportions thus: 8 of orange by 8 of blue, 11 of green by 5 of red, 13 of purple by 3 of yellow. Each tertiary being a binary compound of two secondaries, is neutralised by the remaining secondary: as 24 of olive by 8 of orange; 21 of russet by 11 of green; 19 of citrine by 13 of purple. Popularly speaking, every secondary colour neutralises or harmonises with that primary which is not contained within itself, and every tertiary with its corresponding secondary in the ratio stated. As a rule, the same high authority we have mentioned says, various colours should be so blended that the objects coloured, when viewed at a distance, should present a neutralised bloom. It is according to this principle that the colouring of all the most effective styles of ornamental design is regulated, although it must be observed that too close an observance of the rule may in some instances lead to error. With every respect for the research and experience of Owen Jones, his strict adherence to certain laws in design and colouring occasionally gives a pedantic character to his style of ornament. We cannot make this remark without acknowledging that he is undoubtedly the only designer of the present day whose work has an individuality by which it may be always recognised, and that he alone can be said to have pointed out the means of instituting a new style of ornamental design. Individuality in any branch of art is always indicative of genius, and this Owen Jones has unquestionably evinced in his architecture and its appropriate decoration. The very errors he has made will serve those who follow in his footsteps. Pedantry is as much to be avoided in ornament as it is in poetry, painting, or music. In fact more so; inasmuch as it is more prominent in our particular branch of art, and consequently productive of more permanent results than in any other. We may lose sight of a pedantic poem, picture, or musical composition, but the shape and colouring of the architectural designs by which we are surrounded cannot be ignored. Hence the greater necessity that they should be correct and pleasant to contemplate. Any one accustomed to listen to discords will become in time insensible to the charms of harmony, and harshness of ornament, however logically correct, will inevitably have an equally pernicious effect upon the powers of vision in their relation to matters of taste. We would not have it understood that we advocate the neglect of any ascertained laws of colouring or ornament, such is far from our intention. It is, however, desirable, in our opinion, that all such laws should be applied judiciously, and that the innumerable conditions under which they may come into force should be carefully considered before they are implicitly obeyed.

Such a doctrine may appear anomalous, but supposing a law of ornamental design directs that "a dark ornament on a light ground requires to be outlined with a still darker tint," and that this law is rigidly enforced on a small surface; the result is necessarily heavy, and the effect produced pedantic. Appropriate colouring is in reality as imperatively essential as fitness of form, and it is the combination of the two which constitutes the true beauty of ornament.

The Etruscan style is obviously Greek in character. It has been handed down to us mainly through the vases discovered in the tombs of the Etruscans. The designs are mostly identical with those already noticed, but a variation is found in the lips and handles, which are frequently decorated with figures in relief. The manufacture of this ware is said to have continued in progress until the fall of Etruria, about 395 B.C. The Etruscans were also celebrated for their bronze lamps and candelabra. According to Vitruvius, who lived at a late period of Etruscan art, the Tuscan order was a species of rude Doric, and their buildings were neither commanding in size nor rich in decoration. Most of the Etruscan tombs, when opened, resembled the abodes of the living. They were furnished with bedsteads, lamps, vases, amphor, vessels of various sizes and intended for domestic purposes, shields, weapons, and other articles employed in daily life, and often of exquisite workmanship; the walls being painted with festive scenes, while seats and footstools were provided, hewn out of the solid rock.

(To be continued.)

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

Experiments have been made in France upon the bursting of bomb-shells by the freezing of water within them. The bombs, of ordinary construction, were filled with water and their orifices closed by deep-threaded screws. They were then placed in a freezing mixture to congeal the water, and in periods of about an hour-and-a-half they broke asunder in halves, by the expansive force of the water in passing from the fluid to the solid state. The ice kernels were examined, and it was found that they contained unfrozen water in their centres to the amount of about 60 per cent. of the whole contents of the spheres. This internal liquid was about 3 degrees centigrade below the freezing temperature. The calculated pressures upon the interiors of the bombs varied between 400 and 600 times the atmospheric pressure, or from 6000 to 9000 pounds to the square inch. It was thought that these data would yield some desirable information upon the strength of bombs; but, as was pointed out by the French Academicians when the experiments were recounted to them, they are useless for this purpose on account of the abnormally brittle state which iron assumes when it is reduced to a low temperature. One thing will be apparent to us all—that is how futile are any attempts to *strengthen* water pipes against frost.

The fine sunny weather of recent weeks has given Mr. Lockyer good opportunities for prosecuting with vigour his spectroscopical researches upon our luminary. His latest observations confirm the theories of solar constitution suggested by his earlier ones, at the same time that they reveal new facts which, when they come to be digested, will render important aid to the ultimate solution of Ossian's question, "Whence thy beams, O Sun, thy everlasting light?"

It is well-known that the prismatic spectrum is not confined to the brilliant band of rainbow-tinted *luminous* rays. Professor Stokes showed that there is a long extension of the spectrum beyond the violet end, and Herschel proved the existence of rays of heat beyond the visible red rays. These last are to be made the subject of a new investigation, by Mr. Charles Brooke, F.R.S., who will endeavour to ascertain whether there are blank lines of no heat crossing this part of the spectrum just as there are lines of no light crossing the luminous portion. A delicate thermopile will be furnished with a front screen consisting of a very fine slit: this will be passed up and down the spectrum, and it is expected that the absence of rays of heat, or rather the existence of heat-absorption lines, will be shewn by the thermopile registering a lower temperature than usual here and there, when it crosses a cold line in fact.

Great interest still attaches to the discovery of the buried amphitheatre at Paris: the object furnishes considerably more than nine days' wonder; for in the progress of denudation continual disclosures are made of objects of high archæological value. Among the most important of these are several human skeletons, which have been found below the primitive soil of the arena. First was exhumed the skeleton of a man of high station; then a group, consisting of those of a young man and a young woman, with that of an older man in the middle, lying *tête à pied* with the other two, and with his arms bent over their feet. Next those of two young women were brought to light, and lastly that of a young woman alone. The positions and state of fracture of the bones led to the belief that these were the remains of victims of combats with wild beasts; but as it was the custom of the gladiators to burn the bodies that fell in the fight, the more probable supposition is that they are the bones of Christian martyrs. Numerous objects and trinkets were found near about these remains: bones of camels, a potter's vessel of elegant form, various pins—one of gold, some of bone and ivory, an amber drop, a needle, pieces of money, and balls and rings of bronze. These have been carefully preserved in a state fit for exhibition. The question of preservation of the structure is not quite decided; the latest suggestion is that it shall be made into a public place, a sort of square, with a small gallo-roman temple in the center.

Algeria has its circles of stone, like those which we recognise as druidical remains in our own country; and with respect to the origin of the former, M. Letourneux affirms that there existed in Kabylie an ancient custom of consecrating, in the following manner, the important resolutions of confederate clans. When there was a meeting for deliberation, every tribe having a right to vote set up a stone pillar, and the circle of these stones marked the ground in which the council met; then, in the case of one of the contracting parties differing from or breaking faith with the rest, these stones were cast down. These symbolic archives, each accompanied with a tradition, handed down to each succeeding generation the laws or treaties of that which preceded it. The custom had endured to comparatively recent times; according to a learned marabout, of Beni-Raten, it was followed for the last time about 300 years ago. This is held to account for the modern appearance of some of the circles.

A process of tinning iron, without the aid of heat, has been suggested in France. The articles to be coated are cleaned, and plunged into a bath composed as follows:—100 litres of water and 3 kilogrammes of rye meal are boiled for half-an-hour, and the liquor is filtered; to it are added 106 kilogrammes of pyraphosphate of soda, 17 kilogrammes of protochloride of tin in crystals, 67 kilogrammes of neutral protochloride of tin, and 100 grammes of sulphuric acid. It would seem evident that the film of tin given by this method must be exceedingly thin. The author of the process mentions it particularly as suitable for coating the wire of carding machines.

WIGS, BANDS, FRONTS, CURLS, and CHIGNONS, any Colour or Price, the largest stock in town to select from, or made to measure by first-class *men*. Human hair manufactured in *all* its branches—the newest fashions at the lowest possible prices. The largest and best 6d. and 1s. bottle of Pomade in the trade: has had an immense sale for eighteen years. Choice Hair Washes, from 1s. 6d. Lime Cream, from 1s. Genuine and delightfully perfumed Lime Juice and Glycerine, from 1s. to 6s. A very large assortment of Hair Tooth, Nail, Hat, and Cloath Brushes, by best makers, from 1s. Dressing Combs in *Tortoiseshell, Bone, Ivory, Horn,* and *Vulcanite,* from 6d. A splendid variety of fancy Back Combs, from 1s. to 50s. Large selection of Fans from 6d. to 60s., including the newest shapes and patterns. The largest stock of Toilet Requisites and Fancy Goods in the Midland Counties, selected from the best houses of Paris and London, at **STEELE'S, HAIR CUTTER and ARTIST in HAIR, Opposite the Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham.** [591

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

There was plenty of racing of one sort or another last week, but we look very hopelessly for anything worth noticing, and, for the most part, "plating" reigned triumphant. Not a single good animal ran at West Drayton, St. Alban's, or Croydon; but at Lewes we notice that Green Riband won a Welter, while a Tim Whiffler carried off the Two-year-old Plate. Torreador at length lost his maidenhood, and won a couple of races at Manchester. Muster ran right away from Hector and Jarnac over two miles, and the performance placed him firmly at 15 to 1 for the St. Leger. We do not see, however, how he can hope to turn the tables on Kingcraft or Palmerston, while we are quite sure that he will never beat Macgregor again.

The Grand Prize of Paris has served to show up the nakedness of England as regards good three-year-olds, for neither Prince of Wales, Recorder, Nobleman, nor Coutts could succeed in getting into the first four. Certainly they are not a very brilliant quartette; still Prince of Wales ran prominently for a long way in the Derby, while Sornette, who has never yet been beaten, made all her own running and won so easily, on Sunday last, that it seems doubtful if we have a single animal of her own age capable of beating her.

We have had letters from Admiral Rous, Sir Joseph Hawley, that venerable old party, "Senex," William Day, and others, on the present state of the Turf and various points connected with our great national sport, and now Mr. Tattersall comes into the field, with the very best letter that has yet appeared on the subject. He quite repudiates the idea that the English racehorse has degenerated in any way during the last fifty years, and states his conviction that two-year-old training and racing, unless carried to excess, do a horse no harm whatever, and instances Blue Gown and the Colonel in support of his argument. He believes May 1st to be a good time for the commencement of two-year-old racing, and thinks the season should end in the middle of November; but he strongly deprecates any interference in racing matters by our Legislature, as these matters may be safely left in the hands of the committee. Mr. Tattersall then touches on betting, which he says is decreasing instead of increasing; and who could speak with more authority? The latter part of the letter is devoted to a scheme for the formation of racing companies, which has long been a favourite scheme of Mr. Tattersall's, but which we have not space to enter upon here.

The twenty-four yearlings which were sold from the Hampton Court paddocks on Saturday last were by no means a brilliant lot, so that the average of 193 gs. must be considered highly satisfactory. The Marquis of Anglesey bought four lots, which cost nearly as much as the other twenty put together, and the retirement of Ely in favour of Trumpeter must be considered a success, as the highest-priced colt and filly—from Ayacanora (950 gs.) and Hepatico (630 gs.)—were both by him; while Ely's five youngsters only averaged 78 gs. Savernake's two colts and two fillies did a little better, averaging 106 gs.; still the unlucky second did not show any very great promise as a sire. The first appearance of the young Sundeelahs was quite the feature of Sir Lydston Newman's sale, which, as usual, took place immediately after her Majesty's, and those sent up augur well for the success of their young sire. The eleven yearlings sold made 1,865 gs., or an average of 207 gs.; but several were sent back, owing to a scarcity of buyers, and among them the own brother to Palmerston, who was the most backward of the lot, having been dead amiss for some time, but he may yet grow into a niceish colt. The first Middle Park sale, which takes place to-day (Saturday), will far eclipse these two, as we hear that Mr. Blenkiron has never previously possessed such a magnificent lot of yearlings.

The match between Surrey and Nottinghamshire was the most exciting event which took place in the cricket world last week. The former, as is now invariably the case, suffered defeat; still Nottingham sent up a very powerful team, and the victory was by no means a walk-over. Jupp and Humphrey played in quite their old style for their county, making 76 and 56 respectively; while H. H. Stephenson's 24 and 66 were very useful, and put together by the best batting that he has shown for some seasons. Street, Southerton, and Griffiths divided the bowling honours amongst them, though the first-named was rather expensive. For Nottingham, Mr. J. G. Beevor scored 24 and 53 by some fine free hitting; but Daft, as usual, was the lion of the day, and his 55 and 80 were put together in his own peculiarly elegant style. In the first innings of Surrey he secured three wickets at an expense of 26 runs; but in the second, his "slows" were no use, and Notts fell back on Wooton and J. C. Shaw.

The yacht racing that has recently taken place has served to show that the Cambria had really no pretensions to give away so much in tonnage to the Sappho, for she has been beaten twice by the Egeria, and indeed has failed to finish first or second in any race she has sailed.

LAW AND POLICE COURTS.

ANOTHER CHIMNEY BOY.

Capt. John Dobson, of Taylor-terrace, Mount-pleasant, was on Friday summoned before the Gateshead Borough magistrates, at the instance of Chief-constable Elliott, for "wilfully and knowlingly allowing one Thomas Carty, then being a person under the age of 21 years, to ascend a certain chimney in his house for the purpose of then and there sweeping the same."—The first witness called was Mr. Hepple, a neighbour of the defendant's, whose evidence went to show that he was attracted from his house on Saturday morning by a report to the effect that a sweeper's lad had stuck fast in the flue of Dobson's chimney. He instantly went to render what assistance he could, and then found that two or three persons already in the house were attempting to break holes in the brickwork in order to get the lad rescued as soon as possible. Two holes were made above the fireplace, but before they were sufficiently large to admit of anybody being brought through, the little fellow slipped down to the grate, and liberated himself. This was done without any assistance from the people standing about, and the boy did not appear to be any worse for his detention. Capt. Dobson was not in the house at the time of the occurrence.—Edwin Foster also stated that he was asked by Mrs. Dobson to assist in rescuing a boy from the chimney, and immediately set to work to break one hole above the mantelpiece, and another through the wall of the upstairs room. While he was so engaged, some one else knocked a hole through the wall in the attic, and set the boy free. The master sweep, Richard Forrest, was very much frightened at the non-appearance of the boy, and could give no idea as to which part of the chimney he might be found in. Witness had been told that Mrs. Dobson was in bed when the accident occurred, and he knew for a fact that her husband was out, for he had himself met him in the street.—This was the whole of the evidence offered; and Mr. Joel, who appeared for the defendant, then submittted that as there was no proof of Mr. Dobson's being aware of the sweep's intention to send the lad up the flue, a conviction could not possibly be sustained. The evidence rather went to show that the gentleman was not in the house at the time, whereas, by the Act, it was necessary for him to knowingly and wilfully allow the ascent. If it had been necessary, however, he could have called a witness to prove that peremptory orders were given for nothing but machinery to be used during the operation of sweeping.—Mr. Ald. Johnson said that they had no evidence that Mr. Dobson knew of the boy's ascent, and hence they could not convict.—The Mayor thought the case was one of great cruelty; but it would scarcely be fair to convict a man who knew nothing of the matter. The summons was, therefore, dismissed.—On the application of Mr. Elliott, a warrant was then issued for the apprehension of Forrest, who was said to have made his way into Yorkshire.

STREET PREACHING.

The Rev. Benjamin Jenkyn, Independent minister of Wycliffe chapel, Bristol, was brought before the sitting magistrates in that city, on the 8th instant, charged with being disorderly and creating an obstruction in Clarence-road, Bedminster, and using abusive language to Police-sergeant Reardon. P. S. No. 1 deposed that at about five minutes to nine o'clock on Tuesday night he was on duty in Clarence-road, near Bedminster-bridge, when he saw a large number of people collected, and P. C. 289 was endeavouring to quell a disturbance there. One of the inhabitants residing at the corner of Redcliff-hill complained of the annoyance and obstruction, and requested witness to remove the defendant. Witness told him that he was reluctant to interfere in such a case, when the rev. gentlemen was preaching, but the resident said it was very hard that the inhabitants should be so disturbed. Witness then went up, and, requesting the rev. gentleman to move away, he told him he was creating an obstruction which caused annoyance to the inhabitants. Mr. Jenkyn replied, "I am not; you have no right to interfere." Mr. Jenkyn then took a book in his hand, and holding it up, he ridiculed the police sergeant to the mob, and said, "This is what I get for preaching Christ—for preaching the gospel." He next called witness "a liar" and "a scamp," and began to argue from Scripture (a laugh). Witness told him that he did not wish to hold any discussion with him; he simply requested him to "move on;" and he told defendant if he chose he could take his number and make any application against him in the proper place. The rev. gentleman replied that he would take his number, and he would get his coat taken off his back. Witness then moved away, and was leaving the spot when Mr. Jenkyn followed him, speaking against him, and with the crowd following, he threatened what he would do, and repeated his assertion that the witness had no right to interfere. Witness was obliged to caution him several times, but as he would not go away from him he took him into custody. He asked him his name and residence, and he at first refused, and resisted being taken into custody, but with the assistance of P. C. 289 he took the rev. gentleman to the police-station. The defendant made a statement in defence, contending that the preaching was no public annoyance. With regard to the "abusive language," the officer charged him with using, he (the rev. gentleman) had calmly and deliberately considered the matter over, and he was not prepared to retract a single thing he had said. He would, however, say this, that perhaps if there had been a little more calmness on his part at the time it would have been better and more becoming the position he sustained as a minister. Mr. Brice (to the officer): How many persons were collected at the time in question? The officer: I should think from 800 to 1,000 people. The people were kicking up a row in the crowd. Mr. Michael Castle: I must express my decided opinion that the streets of Bristol are a most unfit and improper place to hold such services. Mr. Jenkyn can take or hire a chapel, or, if he likes to advertise, he can hire a field in which to preach; but to take the public streets of the city is absurd. I also think that when an officer representing the constituted authority spoke to him, as a minister of the Gospel it was his place to submit, and not to call the officer a liar. Defendant: I did not call him a liar, except for this—that he repeatedly said that I had collected a crowd and caused an obstruction, which again I deny. Mr. Castle said it was certainly an error of judgment on defendant's part, though very likely he did it with a good intention; but if after this warning defendant were ever brought before the bench under similar circumstances, and he was sitting there, he should certainly bind him over to keep the peace. The defendant was then discharged.

MARRIAGES.

JONES—KEIRBY.—On the 8th inst., at Christ Church, Brixton, by the Rev. F. C. Blyth, Mr. Edward Turner Jones, of Beeston, near Nottingham, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Keirby.

VERNEY—WILLIAMS.—On the 8th inst., the Rev. Frederick William Verney, third son of Sir Harry Verney, Bart., M.P., to Maude Sarah, daughter of Lady Sarah and of the late Sir John Hay Williams, Bart.

DEATHS.

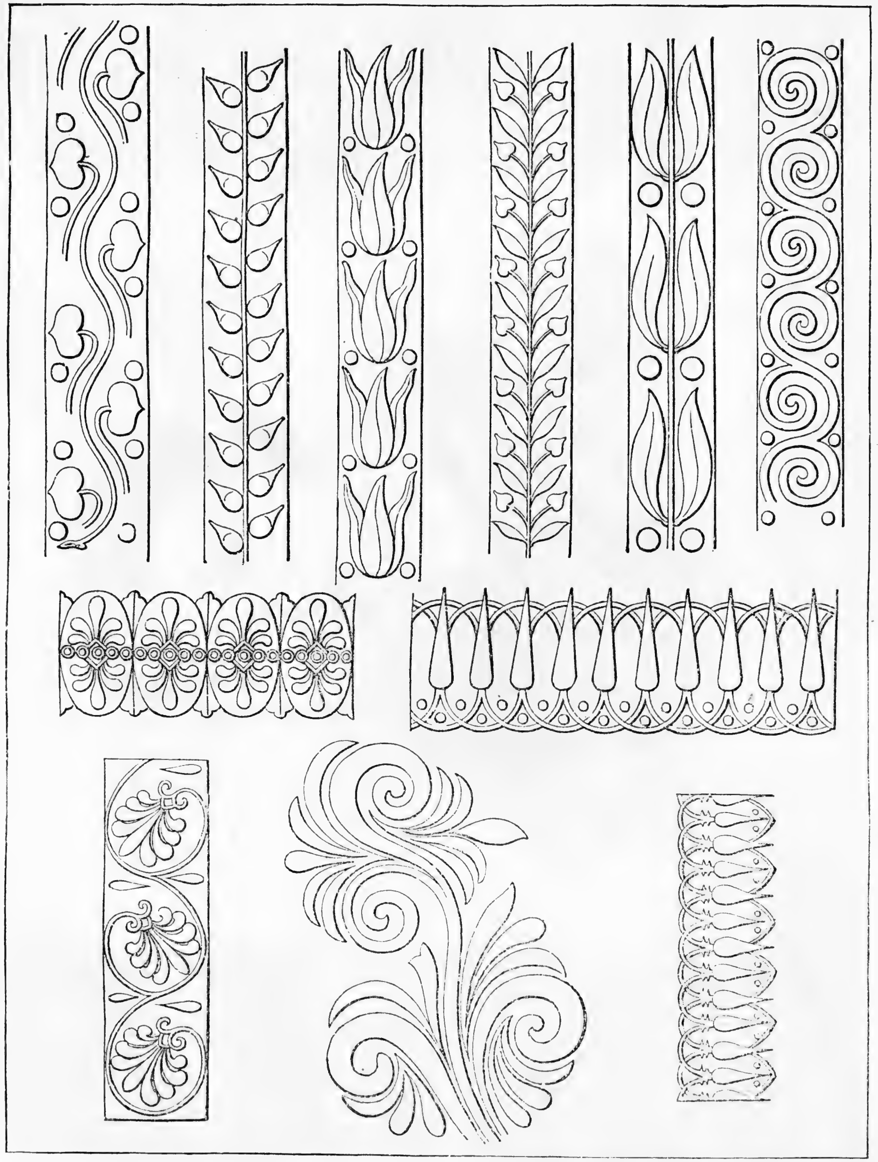
DICKENS.—On the 9th inst., at Gadshill, Kent, Charles Dickens, the great novelist, in his 59th year.

ROBERTS.—Roberts, Mary A., widow of the late Mr. John, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Cartwright, vicar of Dudley, at Dudley, on the 7th inst.

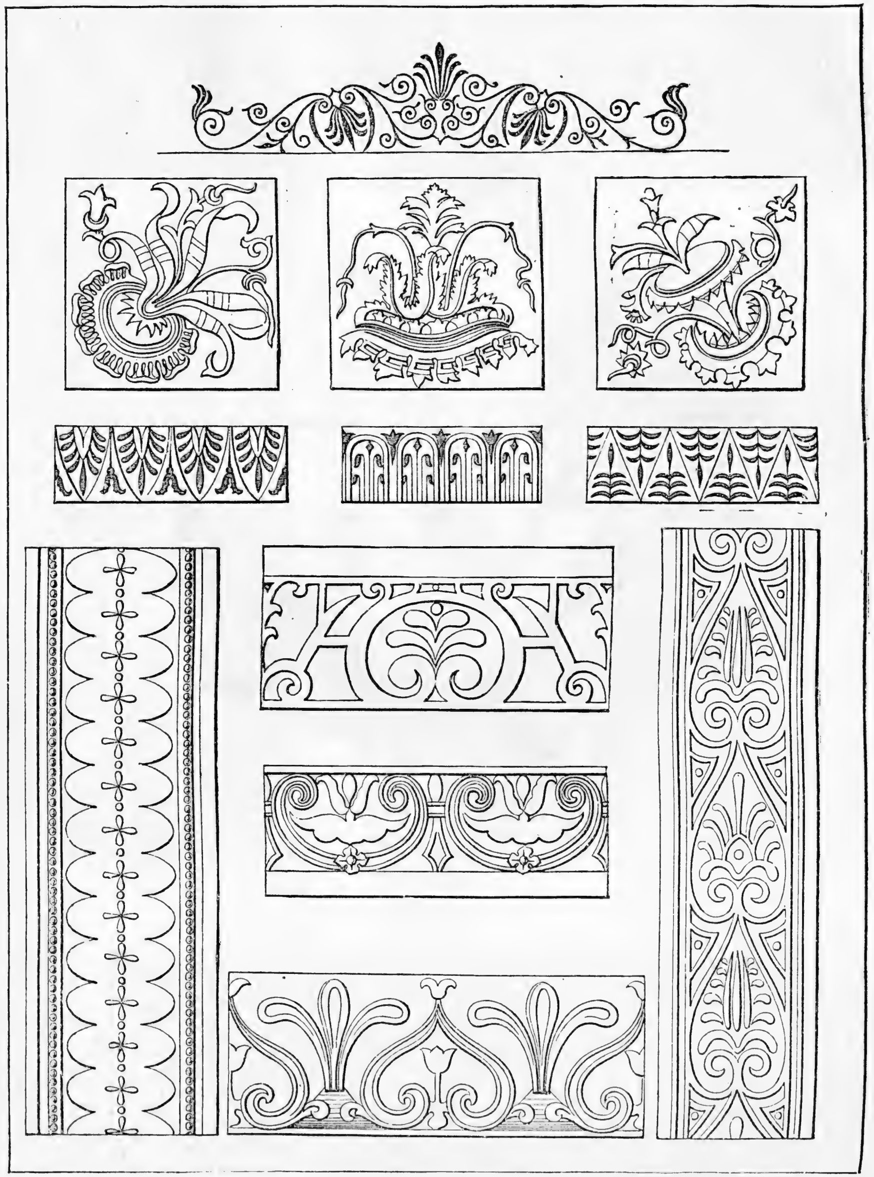
LEE.—On the 3rd June, Edwin Lee, M.D., Corresponding Member of the Principal Medical Societies of Europe, and Author of Works on Climates and Mineral Waters.

VICARS.—On the 9th inst., at Rugby, aged 41, Edward Armstrong Vicars, H.M.'s Inspector of Military Schools in Ireland, only surviving son of the late Capt. Richard Vicars, R.E., and brother of the late Capt. Hedley Vicars, 97th Regiment.

ETRUSCAN.



POMPEIAN.



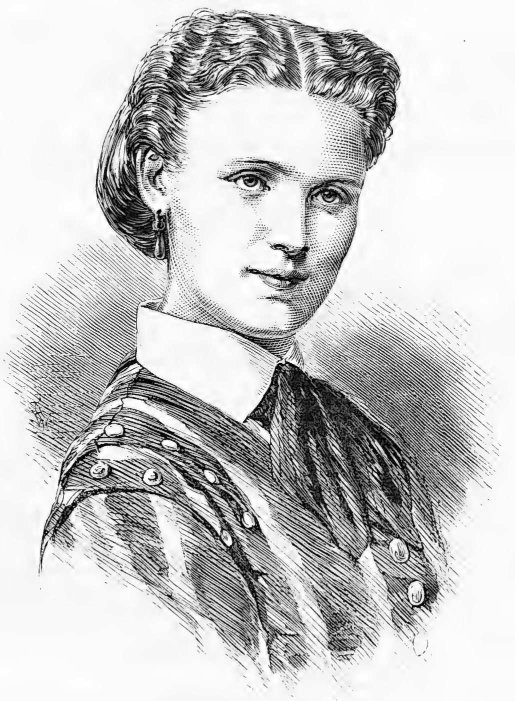
THE A. B. C. OF ORNAMENTAL DESIGN.—(*See page 694.*)—To be Continued.

MDLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

The doings of Mdlle. Christine Nilsson are too well known to all musical readers to call for an elaborate or very lengthy notice at our hands. Ever since her *debut* her performances have been nothing but a series of brilliant successes, and no one of her own time, perhaps with the exception of Titiens and Patti, has produced a deeper impression upon English audiences.

Mdlle. Nilsson, the daughter of a labouring man, was born at Wederslöt, near Wexiö, in Sweden, on the 20th of August, 1843. In 1852 her parents removed to a farm at Skantofs, the property of Count Malcolm Hamilton, but long before that, at a very early age Mdlle. Nilsson had evinced great taste for music, both vocal and instrumental. She became quite proficient on the violin, learned to play the flute, and attended fairs and other places of public resort, at which she sang and accompanied herself on the violin. When about fourteen years of age she accompanied her brother on a tour, and managed to earn in this way considerable sums of money. In June 1857, whilst performing at a fair at Ljunby, her wonderful musical powers attracted the attention of Mr. F. G. Tornerhjelm, a gentleman of influence, who, rescuing her from her vagrant life, placed her at school (first at Holmstad and afterwards at Stockholm), where she was instructed by Mr. Franz Berwald. Previous to this she received gratuitous lessons in music from Mdlle. Adelaide Walerius—now Baroness Lenhusen—who took special interest in her young pupil and prophesied a famous future for her. She made her first appearance at Stockholm in 1860 at a concert. The Royal Family were present. She received great kindness from them, and their Majesties intimated their desire that she should sing to them in private at the palace. She then went to Paris, and continued her musical education under Masset and Wurtel. Subsequently she came out at the Théâtre Lyrique (October 27) as Violetta in the "Traviata." Her success was so great that she was at once engaged for three years. She made her first appearance in London at Her Majesty's Theatre in 1867, and proved the great operatic attraction during the season. Since that time she has been constantly before the British public, and is one of their greatest favourites.

The opera season has commenced, and Mdlle. Nilsson, as attractive as ever, is now performing at Drury Lane. We are sorry to hear that she has been slightly indisposed, but equally glad to learn that she has regained her health and strength. "Mdlle. Christine Nilsson" says the *Athenæum* "was to have appeared at Drury Lane on Saturday, but the arrangement was made without taking into account the north-east wind, and it led to nothing. Better success attended a subsequent effort, and on Tuesday the charming Swedish artist enacted *Lucia* to a large and enthusiastic house. She was received with the utmost warmth, justifying her reception by a performance of even greater merit than that to which we were accustomed last season. Mdlle. Nilsson's acting steadily gains in power; and the gain made of late was convincingly shown throughout the second act. The artist seemed able to identify herself with the character, and hence to express herself with a naturalness everybody could appreciate. In the contract scene, Mdlle. Nilsson made a profound impression. Without exaggerating the situation, she did everything that could increase its force; while her singing was of the very highest order. She has so often selected the "mad music" for use in concert-rooms that not a word need be said of it now. Enough that all the old effect was produced, and that 'Ardon gl' incensi' finished a performance as rare in merit as it was successful in result."

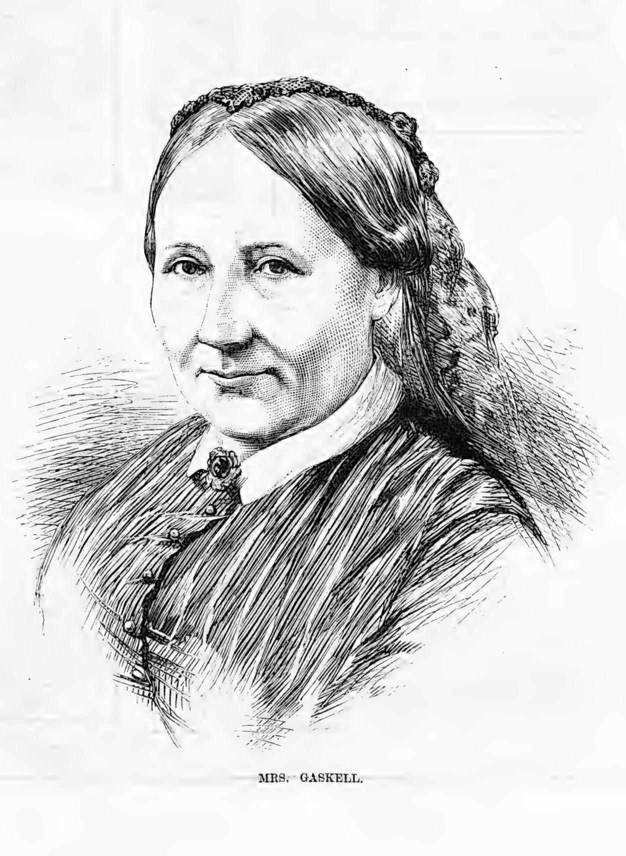


MADLLE. CHRISTINE NILSSON.

THE NEW YORK GAS WELL.—The locality of this phenomenon is in Ontario county, about twenty miles south of Rochester, and sixteen miles to the west of Canandaigua; and a full account of the well was laid before the New York Lyceum of Natural History, in a highly interesting paper by Professor Henry Wurtz. About four years since the owner of the ground, whilst boring in the hope of getting petroleum, struck the cavity from which the gas flows, at a depth, as he states, of 500 feet. The bore-hole is tubed down to and into the solid rock, and the tube stands about 10 feet above the surface. This tube is 5 inch in diameter, and the issuing gas, when burning, gives in a still atmosphere a flame some 30 feet in height. The flow has been stated independently, by two parties who have measured it with large balloons of known capacity attached to the outlet, to be from 4 to 5 feet per second, equivalent to from 15,000 to 18,000 feet per hour, or say, in the mean, at the rate of 400,000 cubic feet of gas per day. Such a flow really corresponds to a pressure of but a few inches of water. This flow has now gone on for more than four years, and, according to the testimony of residents of the vicinity, without any perceptible diminution of energy, indicating, in the aggregate, an escape of some 600,000,000 of feet—about half the yearly make of the largest gas company in New York. The most remarkable feature is the lack of diminution of flow for so long a time in connection with the low pressure indicated. Professor Wurtz infers hence the probability of an indefinite continuance, as the gas must originate not from a reservoir in a state of compression, but from huge masses or surfaces of rock, from which it oozes out gradually at every pore. This inference is justified the phenomena of other fountians of natural gas, of which so many are known to have flowed from time immemorial without exhaustion.

The Prince of Wales Theatre, Liverpool, will be sold by public auction, in London, on June 30th. Mr. F. C. Fairlie is the present lessee.

550 men, women, and children, assisted by the British and Colonial Emigration Fund, left the Thames on Saturday for Canada,



MRS. GASKELL.

MRS. GASKELL.

A lady who held a high place amongst the female novelists of the present century was the late Mrs. Elizabeth Cleghorn Gaskell, whose portrait we give on this page. Mrs. Gaskell was born in 1822, and at the age of twenty married an accomplished Unitarian minister in Manchester. She was brought up in a small town in Cheshire, her maiden name being Stevenson. "Mary Barton: a Story of Manchester Life," her first work, was published in 1848, and was so well received that Mrs. Gaskell was at once rendered popular. "The Moorland Cottage," a Christmas story, full of pleasant incident, appeared in 1850. About this time the late Mr. Charles Dickens started *Household Words*, to which Mrs. Gaskell was a constant contributor of sketches and tales, most of which were republished, including "Cranford," "Lizzie Leigh, and other Tales," "Round the Sofa," and "Right at Last." In 1853 "Ruth" was published, but did not become so popular as any of its predecessors. In 1855 "North and South" was republished in two volumes from *Household Words*. Then came a most important work: "The Life of Charlotte Brontë," which made its appearance in 1857. It is a comprehensive and pathetic narrative, has run through many editions, and is still a very popular work. It did not, however, give unmixed satisfaction to the admirers of "Jane Eyre." She is the author also of "A Dark Night's Work," republished in 1863; "Sylvia's Lovers," "Cousin Phillis, and other Tales," "The Grey Woman, and other Tales," &c.

Mrs. Gaskell died rather suddenly in 1865 at Alton, near Manchester. Like Dickens, Thackeray, and other novelists of greater fame than herself, she left a story without an end. It was being published in *Cornhill*, and was nearly finished. "Wives and Daughters," for such was the title of the novel, has since been brought out in two volumes, with illustrations.

Mrs. Gaskell, as a woman, was enthusiastic, and thoroughly in earnest; she was beloved and cherished in her own family; and in the world of literature she was undoubtedly one of the most accomplished female writers the age has produced.

GOLD DIGGERS OF THIBET.—The Thibetan gold-field of Thok-Jalung, in latitude 32 degrees, 24 minutes,26 seconds, and longitude 81 degrees, 37 minutes, 38 seconds, has been visited by a corps of scientific English explorers, who have just published an account of their observations. Their camp was pitched in a large, desolate plain of a reddish brown appearance, the tents stand in pits seven or eight feet deep for protection against the cold wind, the elevation being sixteen thousand three hundred and thirty feet, yet the diggers prefer to work in the winter, when nearly six hundred tents are to be found there. The soil when frozen does not "cave in." They have no wood, but use dried dung for fuel, and the water is so brackish as to be undrinkable until frozen and remelted. They live well, taking three meals a day of boiled meat, barley cakes, and tea stewed with butter. They will not use the Himalayan tea, as too heating, and only fit for poor folks. The gold is obtained from an excavation a mile long, twenty-five feet deep, and ten to two hundred paces wide, through which a small stream runs; the implements used are a long-handled kind of spade and an iron hoe. The water is damned up, and a sloping channel left; at the bottom a cloth is spread, kept down by stones so as to make the bottom uneven; one man sprinkles the auriferous earth over the channel, and another flushes the channel by means of a leather bag. The pieces of gold fall into the inequalities, and are easily collected in the cloth by lifting up the stones. The yield is large. Nuggets of two pounds' weight, are found; the gold sells on the spot at rather less than thirty rupees per ounce. A gold commissioner or "sarpon" superintends all the gold-fields, a string of which extends along the northern watershed of the Brahmaputra, from Lhasa to Rudok. Each field has a chief or master, but any one may dig who pays the annual license fee of one sarapoo, or two-fifths of an ounce. The curious posture for sleeping, universal among the Thibetans, is observed here. They invariably draw their knees close up to their heads, and rest on their knees and elbows, huddling every scrap of clothing they can muster on their backs; the richer rest thus on a mattress rising toward the head. The poorer avail themselves of a suitable slope on the hill-side, or pile stones and earth to a convenient height. The gold-diggers recreate themselves with tobacco, smoked in iron pipes, and, notwithstanding the hardships of their laborious toil, seem very merry, singing songs, in chorus, in which the women and children join.

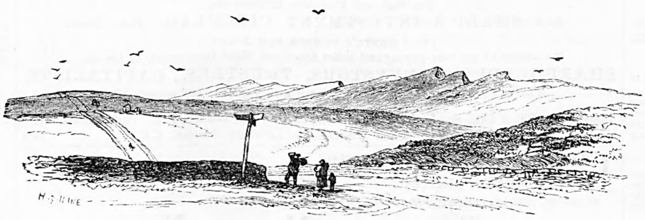
Advices from New Zealand state that Te Kooti is still being hunted down. The war is over.

SIGHTS ALONG THE ROMAN WALL.

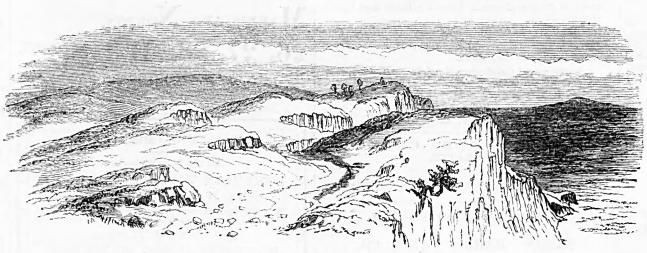
The visitor to the Roman Wall, on reaching Thirlwall, will first have pointed out to him the Nine Nicks, of which the reader will have a good idea on referring to the first illustration on this page. Along these abrupt eminences the wall is in great preservation, and it presents to the north a height of nearly nine feet in some places, the thickness being nine feet also. Here twelve courses of paving stones may be counted. Hence the cliffs gradually subside, and a more cultivated region appears as the traveller approaches Caervoran, which is shown in our second engraving. The station comprehends an area of four acres and a half. It is situate upon a platform with a steep declivity on the southern side towards the village of Glenwhelt. It would appear that the station was planned in order to avoid a bog, which is carried along a ridge of elevated ground Of the north rampart and the fosse on the same side some fragments only remain.

Crossing the Poltress Burn, the traveller stands on Cambrian ground, and approaches Burdoswald — the Roman Amboglanna — which is the twelfth station on the wall. It occupies an area of between five and six acres. It is considered, and justly so, one of the most perfect stations along the whole line of the wall. A greater number of inscribed stones have been found here than in any other station on this line. Beginning with the *Porta Principalis Sininistra* (the west gate). the sill-stones are in perfect preservation, with two groves, which it would appear have been worn with the wheels of carriages. A rough wall presented itself when this gate was opened out. From the inferiority of its masonry, it is probable that it is the work of ruder hands than those employed upon the wall of the station. It would seem evident from this that the gateway was built up long after the Roman occupation, suggesting the idea that the camp may have been appropriated as a stronghold in the subsequent days of warfare. This wall has been removed, and the gate clearly exposed. At a distance of a hundred and thirty-six paces from the west gate to the south-east is the east gate—*Porta Prinipalis Dextra*. The eastern gateway (the subject of our third illustration) is composed of masonry much larger than the west. This gateway was found to have been built up, and a little distance to the south-east the Roman road is clearly discernible. There is a guard-room, ten feet four inches in length, eight feet broad, and standing at a height of eight feet. This chamber is fitted with a rude oven. The floor measures four feet four inches by three feet eight inches, and is flagged. There are near the gate a number of wedge-shaped stones, which no doubt have formed the arched tops of the gateways.

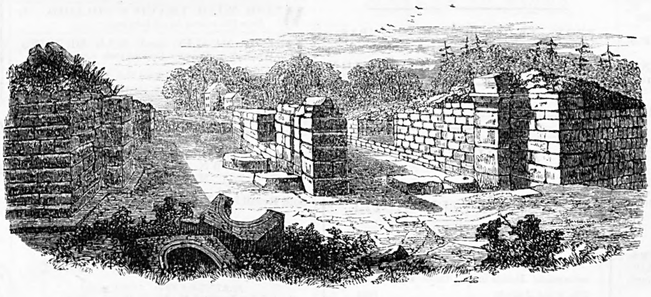
Our fourth illustration represents a military road at the wall near Cawfield Crags.



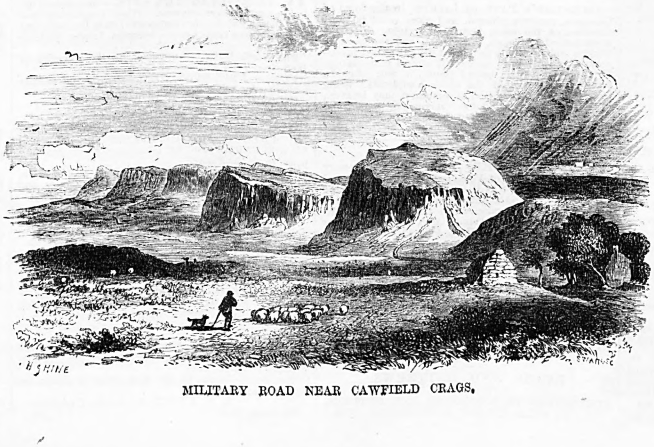
THE NINE NICKS OF THIRLWALL.



COURSE OF THE WALL AT CAERVORAN.



NORTH-EAST GATEWAY OF THE STATION OF AMBOGLANNA.



MILITARY ROAD NEAR CAWFIELD CRAGS.

How the Romans Lived.—If anything more were wanted to give us an idea of Roman magnificence, we would turn our eyes from public monuments, demoralizing games and grand processions; we would forget the statues in brass and marble, which outnumbered the living inhabitants, so numerous that one hundred thousand have been recovered, and still embellish Italy, and would descend into the lower sphere of material life, to those things which attest luxury and taste, to ornaments, dresses, sumptuous living and rich furniture. The art of using metals and setting precious stones surpassed anything known at the present time. In the decoration of houses, in social entertainments, in cookery, the Romans were remarkable. The mosaics, signet rings, cameos, bracelets, bronzes, chains, vases, couches, banqueting-tables, gildings, mirrors, mattresses, cosmetics, perfumes, hair dyes, silk robes, potteries—all attest great elegance and beauty. The tables of thugaroot and Delian bronze were as expensive as the sideboards of Spanish walnut, so much admired in the great exhibition at London. Wood and ivory were carved as exquisitely as in Japan and China. Mirrors were made of polished silver. Glass cutters could imitate the colours of precious stones so well that the Portland vase, from the tomb of Alexander Severus, was long considered as a genuine sardonyx; brass could be hardened so as to cut stone. The palace of Nero glittered with gold jewels. Perfumes and flowers were showered from ivory ceilings. The halls of Heliogabalus were hung with cloth and gold, enriched with jewelry. His beds were silver, and his tables of gold. Tiberius gave a million of sesterces for a picture of his bedroom. A banquet dish of Disilus weighed five hundred pounds of silver. The cups of Dresus were of gold. Tunics were embroidered with the figures of various animals. Sandals were garnished with precious stones. Paulina wore jewels, when she paid visits, valued at £150,000. Drinking cups were engraved with scenes from the poets. Libraries were adorned with busts and presses of are woods. Sofas were inlaid with tortoise shell, and covered with gorgeous purple. The Roman grandees rode in gilded chariots, bathed in marble baths, dined from golden plate, drank from crystal cups, slept on beds of down, reclined on luxuriant couches, wore embroided robes, and were adorned with precious stones; they ransacked the earth and the sea for rare dishes for their banquets, and ornamented their houses with carpets from Babylon, onyx cups from Bythnia marble from Numidia, bronzes from Corinth, statues from Athens—whatever, in short, was precious or curious in most countries. The luxuries of the bath almost exceed belief; and on the walls were magnificent frescoes and paintings, exhibiting an inexhaustible productiveness in landscape and mythological scenes.

Derbyshire Minerals.—Derbyshire is now the principal feeder of the Midland to London, the produce of the county last year having considerably exceeded 5,000,000 tons. In 1868 the actual weight of coal which went over the Midland system was 6,067,505 tons, whilst last year it would exceed 6,500,000 tons, and there is every appearance that even that large tonnage will be greatly exceeded this year, owing to the many new collieries being opened out in various places on the line. The minerals in the Unstone Valley, on the new branch between Sheffield and Chesterfield, are now being developed, and will before long throw something like half a million tons per year on the main line; one colliery being sunk by the West Staveley Company it is estimated will raise from 800 to 1,000 tons daily.—*Nottingham Guardian*.

The Export of Lace.—The value of the lace and patent net exported in April was £64,236, as contrasted with £50,328 in April, 1869, and £37,452 in April, 1868, and for the four months of 1870 it was £277,983, as compared with £203,673 in 1869, and £157,197 in 1868.

The subscribers to the North Lancashire memorial to the late Earl Derby met on Saturday at Preston. It was reported that the subscriptions amounted to £1,560. On the recommendation of the committee, it was resolved that the memorial should take the shape of a marble statue, to be placed either in the town of Lancaster or Preston.

The Fly.—I believe, says a writer in *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, we can nowhere find a better type of a perfectly free creature than the common house-fly. Not free only, but brave; and irreverent to a degree which I think no republican could by any philosophy exalt himself to. There is no courtesy in him; he does not care whether it is king or clown whom he teases; and in every step of his swift mechanical march, and in every pause of his resolute aberration, there is one and the same expression of perfect egotism, perfect independence and self-confidence, and conviction of the world's having been made for flies. Strike at him with your hand; and to him the immediate fact and external aspect of the matter is, what to you it would be if an acre of red clay, ten feet thick, twisted itself up from the ground in one massive field, hovered over you for a second, and came crashing down with an aim. That is the external aspect of it; the inner aspect, to his fly-mind, is of a quite natural and unimportant occurrence—one of the momentary conditions of his active life. He steps out of the way of your hand, and alights on the back of it. You cannot terrify him, nor govern him, nor persuade him, nor convince him. He has his own positive opinion on all matter; not an unwise one usually, for his own ends, and will ask no advice of yours. He has no work to do, no tyrannical instinct to obey. The earth-worm has his diggings; the bee her gathering and building; the spider her cunning network; the ant her treasury and accounts. All these are comparatively slow, or people of only business. But your fly, free in the air, free in the chamber, a black incarnation of caprice, wandering, investigating, flitting, flirting, feasting at his will, with rich variety of choice in feast, from the heaped-up sweets in the grocer's window to those of the butcher's back yard, and from the galled place on your cab-horse's back to the brown spot in the road, from which, as the hoof disturbs him, he rises with angry republican buzz — what freedom like this?

Madlle. Schneider.—The *Athenæum* is not at all reconciled to this lady's style of representing French comic opera. Of her reappearance in London after her visit to Birmingham it says:—"Madlle. Schneider and 'La Grand Duchesse' have been too fully discussed in these columns to render necessary the waste of much more space on such unworthy subjects. We had hoped that the strange inexplicable *enjouement* for one of the weakest of M. Offenbach's many thin operas would have passed away long ago. The experience of last Monday seems to show that the admirers of Madlle. Schneider are distinguished by a constancy that is worthy of a better cause. They filled to overflowing the boxes and stalls; they laughed with a heartiness that was unmistakable, and they never lost a chance of shouting their applause. As to the cause of all this enthusiasm, she was the same as heretofore, except that her voice was weaker and her action stronger. She now underlines every *double entendre*, and emphasises every equivocal gesture. What before was suggestive is now openly impudent. It is natural that the devil-may-care confidence of Madlle. Schneider should attract many men, but we cannot understand what fascination ladies can find in such a performance. Nay, we cannot but wonder why highly-bred women like to look upon a person who exhibits their sex under the most odious aspect. Let us charitably hope—against hope—that the real significance of much of Madlle. Schneider's by-play is not understood by ladies. The original extravagance of the opera is now greatly exaggerated, each personage trying to outdo his companions in violent contortions of limb. 'La Grand Duchesse de Gerolstein,' as now played at the Princess's, is nothing more nor less than a piece of vulgar buffoonery. Nevertheless, ladies who would on no account go to the Alhambra think nothing of taking stalls at the Princess's."

The Westminster Station of the new railway beneath the Thames Embankment, which was only opened last week, was destroyed by fire on Monday night.

Outrages on Non-Unionists.—At the Sheffield Police Court, on Tuesday, before the sitting magistrates, four unionist colliers, named respectively Sydney Smith, Thomas Haigh, George Kirkham, and John Turton, were charged with having unlawfully molested and intimidated William Smith and others, not unionist colliers, in the employment of Messrs. Newton, Chambers, and Co., of Thorncliffe, for the purpose of inducing them to quit their employment. It appeared from the evidence that on the 4th of June Smith and four other non-unionists were passing through Chapeltown, when they were assailed by a mob of unionists, and stoned, beaten, and ill-treated to such an extent as to render some of them unfit for work for some days. The Bench sentenced Kirkham and Turton to three months, and Smith and Haigh to two months' imprisonment each, expressing the opinion that the reign of terror now existing at Thorncliffe should be put to an end.

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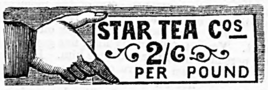

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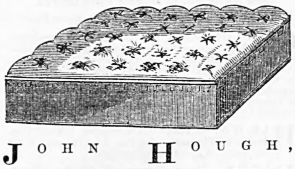

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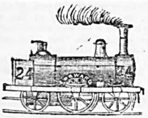

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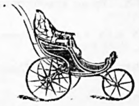

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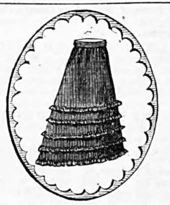

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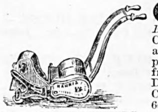

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